

Leatherneck

JAN. 1958

MAGAZINE OF THE MARINES

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V.42#1
Jan. 1959



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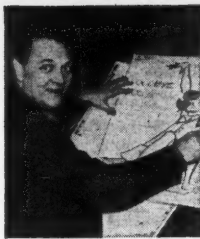
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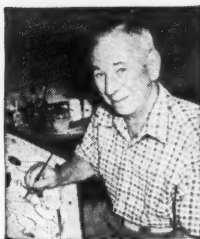
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JANUARY, 1958

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THIS MONTH'S COVER

If this month's cover looks familiar it is only because another 12 months have slipped away. *Leatherneck* Staff Artist Bob Fleischauer dressed up each month with a different cartoon and the holiday dates have jumped ahead one day each, of course. Otherwise, if you don't happen to like this year's model, just keep on using your old one.

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Edited by MSgt. Frank J. Kulluson

WW TWO DRAFT LAWS

Dear Sirs:

I am writing this letter of inquiry in hopes of getting an answer to the following question:

Was I subject to call to duty with the Marine Corps when the Korean War broke out?

Here is the story that leads up to my question: I was drafted into the Marine Corps on 18 July, 1944, and served until 16 August, 1946. I was told that I was in for the duration and 10 years, however when I was discharged, I did not join the official Marine Corps Reserve.

As an ex-Marine, I read the *Leatherneck* about the time the Korean War broke out and another ex-Marine asked the very same question that I want an answer to. According to the *Leatherneck*, if my memory is correct, the answer to my question was as follows:

Although the Marine Corps did not prefer to do so, those who were in for the duration and 10 years could be called back into the Marine Corps.

I would appreciate it very much if you would check into this matter for me and if I was subject to call, please send me some documentary proof as I am now in the U. S. Army Reserve and I need this information.

John S. Bishop, Jr.
4301 Verona Dr.

Wilmington, Del.

● *Division of Reserve, HQMC, told us this about recall to active duty during the Korean War:*

"Although the Act of 16 September 1940, (Selective Training and Service Act of 1940) contained the authority to keep members in the service for the duration and 10 years, it also contained ample legal authority for the discharge of men inducted into the Regular service without transferring them to the Reserve component.

"The Marine Corps did not choose to transfer such members to the Marine

Corps Reserve. Such members were discharged upon completion of their period of active duty, thereby legally fulfilling their statutory obligation under the 1940 Act. Therefore, by virtue of your honorable discharge on 16 August, 1946, you were not liable for any further active training and service.

—Ed.

MERITORIOUS PROMOTIONS

Dear Sir:

Recently several of us were having a discussion concerning the use of paragraph 9365.1, Marine Corps Manual, Vol. 1, as authority for recommending sergeants, staff sergeants and technical

sergeants to the Commandant of the Marine Corps for meritorious promotions to the next higher grade. There being disagreement concerning the proper interpretation of this paragraph, we would like clarification of it.

One group maintained that the paragraph in question was to be used only during times of war or national emergency to effect meritorious promotion of the above-mentioned ranks and to commission certain enlisted persons in the Marine Corps Reserve.

The other side of the argument was that the paragraph contained two distinct thoughts.

(a) That the Commandant of the Marine Corps may authorize the pro-

TURN PAGE



Leatherneck Magazine

CORPS Quiz

Submitted by MSgt. Ed Brannon

1. The first officer commissioned in the Marine Corps was _____.

- (a) William Ward Burrows
- (b) Anthony Gale
- (c) Samuel Nicholas

2. Which Commandant tackled this sign on his door? "Gone to Florida to fight the Indians. Will be back when the war is over," and personally led the Corps in an extended campaign:

- (a) William P. Biddle
- (b) John A. Lejeune
- (c) Archibald Henderson

3. The first Commandant to receive his early military training at the U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., was _____.

- (a) Jacob Zeilin
- (b) George Barnett
- (c) William P. Biddle

4. What Marine Corps general landed at Brest, France, during WWI and later served as Commandant of the Marine Corps under three presidents of the United States?

- (a) Charles Heywood
- (b) John A. Lejeune
- (c) Ben H. Fuller

5. Which Commandant was brevetted a captain for his conspicuous conduct during the Spanish-American War and won the Medal of Honor for his actions during the landings at Vera Cruz in 1914?

- (a) Ben H. Fuller
- (b) Thomas Holcomb
- (c) Wendell C. Neville

6. Which Commandant served on active duty for nearly half a century?

- (a) Archibald Henderson
- (b) John A. Lejeune
- (c) Ben H. Fuller

7. Which Commandant was a High Commissioner to Haiti, with the rank of Ambassador Extraordinary, before his appointment to head the Marine Corps?

- (a) John H. Russell, Jr.
- (b) George Barnett
- (c) George F. Elliott

8. Which Commandant was appointed Minister to South Africa after retiring from active duty?

- (a) Alexander A. Vandegrift
- (b) Clifton B. Cates
- (c) Thomas Holcomb

9. Before becoming Commandant, he was the Commanding General of the first Marine division to leave the continental United States. Who was he?

- (a) John A. Lejeune
- (b) Ben H. Fuller
- (c) Alexander A. Vandegrift

10. The Marine Corps has had _____ Commandants.

- (a) 21
- (b) 18
- (c) 32

See answers on page 94. Score 10 points for each correct answer; 10 to 30 Fair; 40 to 60 Good; 70 to 80 Excellent; 90 to 100 outstanding.

SOUND OFF (cont.)

motion of sergeants, staff sergeants and technical sergeants to the next higher ranks for meritorious reasons at any time.

(b) That the Commandant of the Marine Corps may commission certain enlisted persons in the Marine Corps Reserve during time of war.

If the second interpretation is correct, may commanding officers initiate action to the Commandant of the Marine Corps, requesting the meritorious promotion of personnel in their command of the above ranks or will the Commandant specifically authorize such requests during certain times?

1st Lt. S. Percy
Hq. Bn., First Marine Division
Camp Pendleton, Calif.

● Enlisted Section, Promotion Branch, HQMC, said this:

"Commanding officers may recommend any deserving sergeant, staff sergeant or technical sergeant for meritorious promotion under the provisions of Paragraph 9365.1, Marine Corps Manual, at any time.

"This paragraph further includes authority for appointment to commissioned ranks in the Marine Reserve for exceptional performance of duty in battle."—Ed.



METAL CORPSMAN INSIGNIA

Dear Sir:

I am a Navy Hospitalman 2C (HM2) serving in a TAR billet with the I-I Staff of a Marine Corps Reserve Company.

I have not found any written regulation for corpsmen serving with the Marine Corps on how the corpsman insignia should be worn on utilities. I have two types of insignia. One is a simple caduceus and the other is a caduceus with a shield as a background.

While at Camp Pendleton I was informed that I should wear a staff sergeant's insignia on my left collar and a caduceus on the right with a caduceus on the utility cap. How are they to be worn? What is the proper way to wear these metal insignia on my uniforms?

HM2 C. A. Wheatley,
I-I Staff, 10th Special Infantry Co.
U. S. Marine Corps Reserve
State Fairgrounds, La.

● The Permanent Marine Corps Uniform Board, HQMC, gave us this information about wearing metal insignia for corpsmen on utilities:

"The hospital corpsman insignia is worn on the left collar of the utility shirt. This insignia has a caduceus superimposed on a Marine Corps shield. In the case of dental personnel, they wear the dental corpsman insignia. This is identical to that worn by medical personnel except that it has a letter "D" superimposed on the caduceus.

"Naval medical and dental personnel also wear the same metal rank insignia on the right side of the collar of the utility shirt and on the utility cap as that worn by Marines, with the exception that the insignia will be worn in the following manner: Chief Petty Officer (CPO) will wear staff sergeant insignia inverted, PO1c will wear sergeant insignia inverted, PO2c will wear corporal insignia inverted and PO3c will wear private first class insignia inverted.

—Ed.

POST WAR DRAFT LAWS

Dear Sir:

Would like the assistance of the Leatherneck in helping me settle an argument concerning five-year obligors, which I believe covered a very few Marines.

My argument is that the first post-war draft law was passed in 1951, regulating the eight-year obligors.

I don't know whether or not this is the law, but on my DD-214 they have "Not enlisted under Public Law 190—79th Congress." Relying on my memory, I believe those one-year active duty Marines of 1948 were five-year obligors.

Cpl. Vic Vargas
Marine Barracks

Naval Ammunition Depot
Hawthorne, Nev.

● Division of Reserve, HQMC, gave us the following information:

"The first post-war draft law was enacted on 24 June, 1948 (Public Law 759 of the 80th Congress—"Selective Service Act of 1948") which provided for five- and six-year Reserve service obligations.

"Under the provisions of the foregoing Act, men who enlisted in the USMC for one year between 24 June, 1948 and 19 June, 1951, took on a maximum six-year Reserve obligation. A six-year Reservist could fulfill his Reserve obligation by 21 months' additional active duty, or, by 48 months of service in the Organized Reserve. Upon fulfillment of the obligation, the Reservist was eligible for discharge upon his request. Most six-year Reservists were called back to active duty

TURN PAGE

FRONTIER FURLOUGH— 1882



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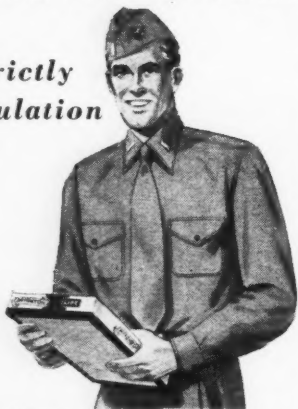
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SOUND OFF (cont.)

during Korea and have fulfilled their six-year obligation in from two to four additional years.

"Men enlisted in the USMC (other than one-year enlistees) between 24 June, 1948, and 19 June, 1951, while under 26 years of age, who served less than three years, took on a maximum five-year Reserve service obligation upon discharge. A five-year Reservist could fulfill his Reserve obligation by as little as 12 months in the Organized Reserve. Upon fulfillment of the obligation, the Reservist was eligible for discharge upon request."—Ed.



FIRST DIVISION AWARDS

Dear Sir:

I had quite a few discussions lately concerning the awarding of the Navy Presidential Unit Citation to the First Marine Division for service in Korea. I wonder if you would set me straight on the dates for which it was awarded.

Also what Marine Corps order gives

the authority for the wearing of "the Navy Unit Citation? I know this citation was awarded to the First Marine Division in Korea but I have been unable to find a Marine Corps order that states so.

Was the First Marine Division ever awarded the Army Distinguished Unit Citation? If so, for what action?

Sgt. David E. Turner
Junior School, NCEC
Marine Corps School

Quantico, Va.

● Decorations & Medals Branch, HQMC told us this:

"The First Marine Division, Reinforced, was awarded the Navy Presidential Unit Citation in Korea on three occasions. They were: (1) 15Sept-11Oct50; (2) 27Nov-11Dec50; and (3) 21-26Apr51, 16May-30Jun51, and 11-25Sept51. The First Marine Provisional Brigade, which was the advanced echelon of the division at the start of the conflict, received the citation for operations from 7Aug-7Sept50.

"ALMAR-31 dated 19Oct56, is the authority for wearing the Navy Citation. The division received the NUC for action in Korea during 11Aug52-5May53 and 7-27Jul53.

"The division did not receive the Army Distinguished Unit Citation but "B" and "C" Companies, 1st Tank Battalion, First Marine Division, which were attached to the Third Turkish Brigade received the citation for action on 28-29May53."—Ed.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 10)



"All right! . . . Charge in who's here?"

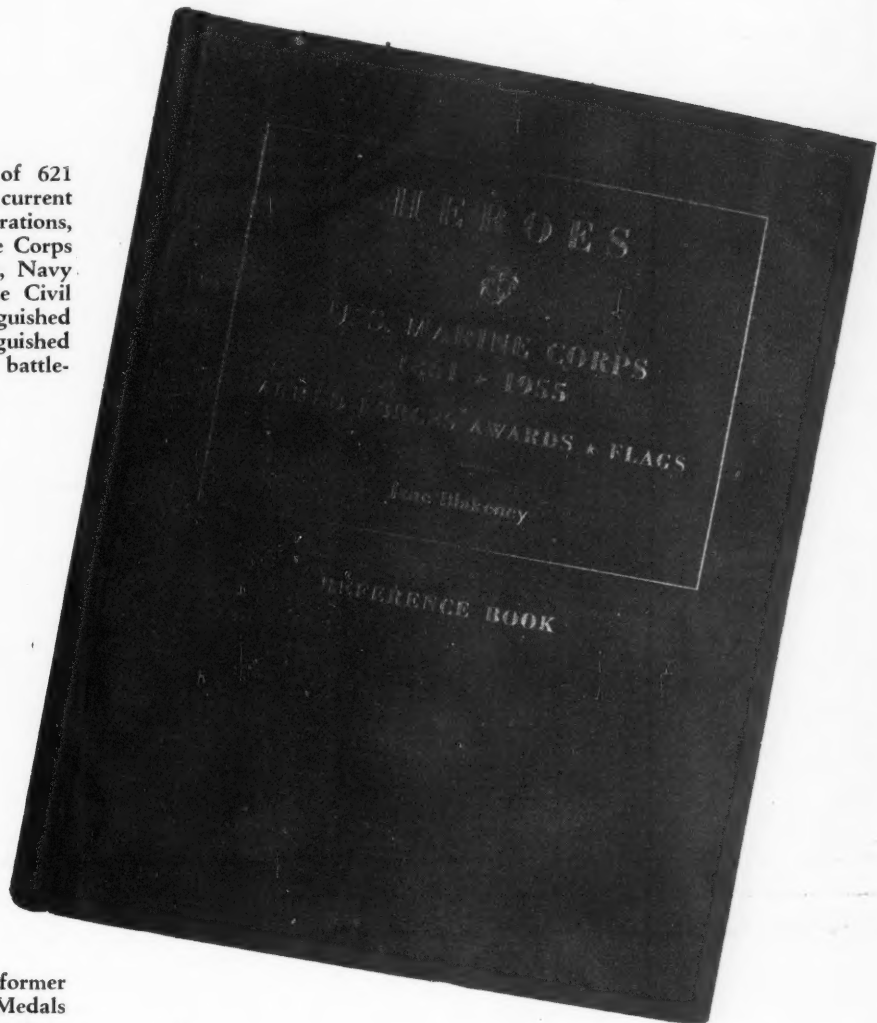
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Leatherneck receives many letters requesting information concerning members of the Marine Corps, and other branches of the service. Condensations of these letters are published in this column as a service to our readers.

To avoid errors, all names and addresses must be printed or typed.

Charles E. Schultz, Mounted Route, Camp Hill, Pa., to hear from **Edward SUTTON**, recently discharged from Camp Lejeune, N.C., or from anyone knowing his whereabouts.

* * *

Former Marine Walter T. Sirey, 97 Gilbert St., W. Haven 16, Conn., to hear from anyone who served with him at Samoa, Bougainville, or New Caledonia in World War II.

* * *

Pfc Richard E. Booth, G Co., 3d Bn., Ninth Marines, ThirdMarDiv., c/o FPO,

San Francisco, Calif., to hear from **Don ROURKE**, whose last known address was 5th Comm. Co., Long Beach, Calif.

* * *

Lee Ross, 2024 McGregor Ave., Ypsilanti, Mich., to hear from former Marine **Harvey MITCHELL**, whose last known address was Parris Island, S.C., or from anyone knowing his whereabouts.

* * *

Mrs. A. J. Wilson, 1103 North Hill, Apt. #1, Oceanside, Calif., to hear from Sgt. **Peter FRANCO**, whose last known address was MCAS, El Toro, Santa Ana, Calif.

* * *

MSgt. Joseph D. Herbert, FMCR, 4517 Cleveland Ave., San Diego 16, Calif., to hear from **MSgt. Robert J. TEMPLETON**, of Guadalajara, Mexico, and from retired Marines living in Nicaragua.

* * *

Margaret K. Carte, 2306 Montclair Ave., Cleveland 9, Ohio, to hear from former Woman Marine **Marie MC-CLUNG** who was stationed with her at Miramar, Calif., from 1944 through 1946.

* * *

Bill Mulford, Mulford Insurance Agency, 726 E. Ridge Rd., Gary, Ind., to hear from **SSgt. Neil COUNTS**, who served in Korea with him from 1950 to 1951, or from any Marines who were stationed with him at Point Loma, Calif.



Miss Phyllis Hayas, 800 East Broadway, Lenoir City, Tenn., to hear from **Pvt. C. J. (Chuck) DESTAFANO**, whose last known address was the U. S. Naval Hospital, Beaufort, S. C.

* * *

SSgt. David F. Miller, Marine Corps Recruiting Station, Eastgate Shopping Center, Roseville, Mich., to hear from **Lt. David L. BARKER** or **Sgt. George E. GRANGER**, both of whom were on the 18th Replacement Draft for Korea in 1952.

* * *

Airman Manuel Pastrano, Box 285, Geiger Field, Spokane, Wash., to hear from **Sgt. Raul HINOJOSA**, formerly stationed at the Marine Corps Supply Center, Barstow, Calif.

* * *

Sgt. Frank A. De Fazio, 736 Edgewater Drive, Pittsburgh 7, Pa., to hear from anyone who served with him aboard the **USS Wisconsin**, at Parris Island, S. C., or in **Weapons Co., 3d Bn., Eighth Marines**, at Camp Lejeune, N.C.

* * *

Sidney Manuel, 930 North Lyons St., Lake Charles, La., to hear from **Pvts. Bolton GULLETT, Tom SHERIDAN, FLEICHMAN** and **LORRENTZ**, who served with the Marine Detachment, **USS Arkansas**, in 1923, '24, and '25.

* * *

Former Marine Donald R. Slate and family, 34 Ronnie Lane, Rochester, N. Y., to hear from **Cpl. Terry L. SLATE**, whose last known address was **H&HS, MCAS, El Toro, Calif.**

* * *

Thomas C. Taliaferro, Jr., 223 Danube Avenue, Tampa 6, Fla., to hear from **Cpl. Allen J. MEVISSEN**, who served with **D-2-7, First Marine Division**, in 1951.

* * *

Sgt. Patrick A. Riley, 23d Spl. Inf., Co., USMCR, Navy and Marine Corps Reserve Training Center, Tacoma, Wash., to hear from **Sgt. Roy E. WESTER**, who served with him aboard the **USS Rochester**, from 1953 to 1955.

* * *

Miss Joycelyn Frank, 2238 Treasure St., New Orleans, La., to hear from **SSgt. Louis GRUNICK**, who was stationed at **Oakland, Calif.**, in 1954.

* * *

Frank Petruzzelli, 1629 Pepper Drive, Tallahassee, Fla., to hear from **Alvin C. POPE**, who served with him at **Camp Pendleton, Calif.**, and in **Korea** in 1952 and 1953.

* * *

Pfc Lonnie C. Williams, Jr., H&MS-15, Third Marine Aircraft Wing, El Toro, Calif., to hear from **Pfc Joseph E.**

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LANEHAN, whose last known address was **MAD, NATTC, Jacksonville, Fla.**

* * *

Miss Ellen A. Riley, 704 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, Mass., to hear from **William VAN TRAINE**, who served with her brother in the **49th Company, Fifth Marines**, during **World War I**.

* * *

Cpl. William T. Cansdale, "I" Co., 3d Bn., Eighth Marines, Second Marine Division, FMF, Camp Lejeune, N.C., to hear from **Woman Marine Treva STEVENS**, whose last known address was **MCAS, El Toro, Calif.**

* * *

Miss Ann Mills, 900 Bond Street, Lenoir City, Tenn., to hear from **Pvts. Richard A. ODELL, D. D. CORWIN**

and **Ed SHERWOOD**, or anyone knowing their present addresses.

* * *

A/3c Ken McLaughlin, APO 701, Box 76, 626 ACW Squadron, Seattle, Wash., to hear from **Sgt. Joseph LOPILATO**, once stationed at **Camp Elmore, Va.**

* * *

Sgt. Albert A. Fischer, 1401141, Freight Transportation, MCS, Quantico, Va., to hear from **Sgt. Richard D. DEMPSEY**, of **Chester, Pa.**, or anyone knowing his whereabouts.

* * *

SSgt. Richard F. Gregory, Marine Recruiting Station, Post Office Bldg., Newburgh, N. Y., to hear from **CWO George J. SHANE, Jr.**, recently retired.

END

SOUND OFF

[continued from page 6]

SALUTING

Dear Sir:

While holding a class on the 13-man squad drill, a question came up which I would like you to answer. When a company commander gives the command "Prepare For Inspection" do the platoon commanders salute, then do an about face and give open ranks, or do they do an about face without saluting and then give open ranks?

Not finding the answer in the Marine Corps Drill Manual NAVMC 1131 AO3 I would appreciate it if you would please clarify this for me.

SSgt. B. L. Haynie
"A" Co., 1st Bn., Third Marines
Third Marine Division, FMF
c/o FPO, San Francisco, Calif.

● G-3 Division, Training Section, HQMC, said:

"Platoon Leaders do not salute in this instance."—Ed.



PACKWOOD

"I don't know how you're going to take this Sarge, but you've been reassigned to another tour in Japan."

Leatherneck Magazine

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PEARL HARBOR PHOTOS

Dear Sir:

We of the Informational Services Section at the Marine Barracks, Pearl Harbor, T. H., are in search of any photos taken by men who have been stationed here prior to 1950.

We are in the process of making a pictorial scrapbook of the history of the Marine Barracks.

If anyone has any pictures of Pearl Harbor scenes we would appreciate receiving the photos for recopying. All photos will be returned.

Informational Services Office
Marine Barracks, U. S. Naval Base
Navy #128
c/o FPO, San Francisco, Calif.

● We hope that many of our readers will search through their scrap books for these pictures. When sending photos be sure to include a brief description of the scene and approximate date it was taken.—Ed.

"RED DOG" MASCOT

Dear Sir:

A history on "Red Dog", the Irish Setter, mascot of the Marine Barracks here at Argentia, Newfoundland, is being prepared. Information from former members of the Barracks as to "Red Dog's" conduct, performance of duty and any unusual incidents since his reporting aboard in January, 1941, is requested. "Red Dog" is still performing full duty as the Marine Barracks mascot.

Information should be addressed to:
Major B. B. Selvitelle
Marine Barracks, Navy #103
U. S. Naval Station
c/o FPO, New York, N.Y.



DRILL MANUAL—COMMANDS

Dear Sir:

In the October, 1957, "Sound Off", Training Section, G-3, HQMC, answered SSgt. J. C. Tinney's letter, "the Marine Corps manual does not cover this specific point. However, all commands of execution for the manual of arms on the march should be given as the right foot strikes the deck."

Marine Corps Drill Manual, Para. 2006.8 does state, "Whenever drill movements are executed while troops are marching, the command of execution MARCH is given as the left foot strikes the deck if the movement is to the left, and as the right foot strikes the deck if the movement is to the right."

I do believe the Manual of Arms at the halt and on the march is considered a drill movement. Could we get a clarification of this?

SSgt. J. A. Hollinshead
"E" Co., 2d Recruit Trng. Bn.
San Diego, Calif.

● We checked with the G-3 Division, Training Section, HQMC, and they said:

"Paragraph 2006.8 Marine Corps Drill Manual is not applicable to the Manual of Arms. Commands of execution for the Manual of Arms are given as the right foot strikes the deck."—Ed.

COLT MACHINE GUNS AGAIN

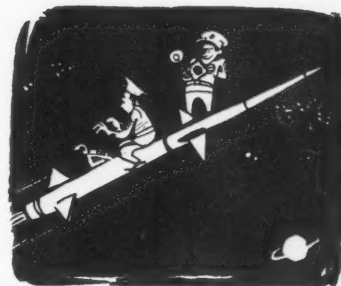
Dear Sir:

In the October "Sound Off" column, Mr. W. F. Mills asked for information
(CONTINUED ON PAGE 13)

Behind the Lines...

SPECTATORS AT fairgrounds who watch an acrobat do handstands atop a 150-foot swaying pole wonder how he learned his craft without killing himself. Students at the Explosive Ordnance Disposal School at Indian Head, Maryland, are preparing for a vocation just as hazardous, but there are no spotlights—and, most certainly, no audience in the stands. We sent Master Sergeant Paul C. Curtis to Indian Head to find out how the experts get to be experts without blowing themselves to Kingdom Come. Curtis returned, a little paler than usual, and muttered happily to himself while writing the report on pages 42 to 47. When questioned about his transformation to a strangely contented writer, he smiled smugly. "I love my typewriter," he said. "It can't blow up."

THERE'S A one-of-a-kind job at Eighth & Eye, and it belongs to Sergeant Glenn S. Tait. He's the official color sergeant of the Marine Corps. Master Sergeant Woody Jones outlines Tait's duties on pages 28 and 29. Our writers are trained to scrutinize all details on stories they cover. Jones proves it in the accompanying candid shot. He's scanning the 34 silver bands which encircle the staff of the Battle Color.



CHINA LAKE lies halfway between Los Angeles and Las Vegas. There, on 1000 square miles of the Mojave Desert, six officers and 47 enlisted Marines test and evaluate guided missile systems and components for the Marine Corps. Marine activity in guided missile testing at the China Lake Naval Ordnance Test Station dates back to 1950, and the unit has grown with the equipment it helped to develop and test. The article on the test station on pages 14 to 21 by Master Sergeant Robert E. Johnson, Staff Writer, and Technical Sergeant Charles B. Tyler, Staff Photographer, covers the activity fully. A letter from the awe-struck Sgt. Johnson indicated that the China Lake operation is a dead serious business. "We witnessed a sled-firing of the Sidewinder," wrote the sergeant, "and I still don't believe what I saw."

If these changing times are any criterion, there would appear to be a missile in just about everybody's future. If you're still wondering what all this missile talk is about, and you get lost in the welter of Nikes, Corporals, Snarks, Rascals, Sparrows, Terriers and Sidewinders, read "Check-out on Missiles" on pages 22 to 27. You'll find a complete rundown on the types, power plants and control systems, and an easy-to-understand description of the three missiles presently in use by the Marine Corps. A bibliography of books on guided missiles is included for those who wish to pursue the subject.

Karl H. Johnson
MANAGING EDITOR



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SOUND OFF

[continued from page 11]

about the Colt Machine Gun. The answer given, that the Colt Co. stamped its name on some of the Browning recoil operated machine guns it produced for the government and that these are the Colt Machine Guns, is not quite correct.

The Colt Machine Gun is really a much older weapon. It was adopted by the Navy and Marine Corps around 1895 as the Automatic Machine Gun, Mark 1, Model 0. It was chambered for the 6-mm. cartridge that was being used in the Lee Navy Rifle at the time. It was gas operated, air-cooled, fed from a 250-round woven web belt, and was fully automatic.

The gas system was completely different from any other ever used, in that a long lever pivoted to the underside of the gun was blown in a downward and rearward arc by the gases generated during firing. This lever, by means of suitable linkages operated the breech and feeding mechanisms. This swinging lever gave the gun its nickname, "The Potato Digger."

At later dates the gun was altered to shoot the cartridge then in favor, the Mark 1, Model 1 gun shooting the .30-40 cartridge and the Mark 1, Model 2 firing the .30-1906 cartridge.

The U. S. Army as well as the Russian, Mexican and Italian Armies used the Colt to a small extent. The Colt in the U. S. service did not see any combat in World War I, being used as a training weapon in the States. An extensively modified version called the Marlin Machine Gun was used to some extent as an aircraft weapon in France, and as a tank machine gun.

A Model 1914 Colt was produced for the Army, differing only from the Navy gun in having a quick change barrel. All of the Colt and Marlin Machine Guns were replaced by the recoil operated Browning soon after World War I, and were declared obsolete. Some Russian and Italian ones were still in use during World War II by second line units.

The Colt was invented by John M. Browning, the inventor of most of the U. S. automatic weapons in use today, and was the first automatic arm to be used by any branch of the U. S. Services.

WO Harold E. Johnson
Fifth Atomic Ord. Plt.
NAU, Sandia Base
Albuquerque, N.M.

* * *

Dear Sir:

Prior to World War I and during the year 1917, the Colt Machine Gun was the main heavy infantry weapon we Marines had. It was the Model 1914. It was designed for full automatic fire. The M 1914 was made for the 30-06 cartridge. . . .

MSgt. Bill Goodwin, 64478, (Ret'd)
452 Roseville Ave.

Newark, N.J.

● Thank you WO Johnson and MSgt. Goodwin for your comments on this machine gun. You can't beat the old timers for their knowledge of weapons.
—Ed.

CLOSING DATE FOR MEDALS

Dear Sir:

I enlisted in the Marine Corps Reserve on 3 April 1955 for a three-year hitch. Then, on 29 March 1956, I received an honorable discharge and enlisted in the regular Marines.

I'm stationed on the USS Lake Champlain and made a Mediterranean cruise which lasted from 21 January 1957 to 29 July 1957.

Do I rate the National Defense and Navy Occupation Service Ribbons?

● Decorations & Medals Branch, HQMC, said no:

"The closing date for the National Defense Medal was 24 July 1954 and for the Navy Occupation Service Medal was 25 October 1955."—Ed.

YOUNGEST MARINE AVIATOR

Dear Sir:

I would like to have some information on Naval Aviators. What is the age of the youngest Naval Aviator to be commissioned in the Marine Corps, his name and the age at which he was commissioned?

I believe that 2d Lt. R. E. Peck, Marine Corps Air Station, El Toro, is the youngest on active duty. His date of rank is March, 1956, and he was commissioned in June of that year at which time his age was 19 years and 10 months.

Cpl. R. L. Peck
Hq. Co., Seventh Marines
First Marine Division
Camp Pendleton, Calif.

● Sorry we don't know who the youngest was in Marine Corps history. The Personnel Accounting Section, HQMC, agrees with you in that Lt. Peck was the youngest Marine aviator on their rolls in June, 1956.—Ed.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 81)

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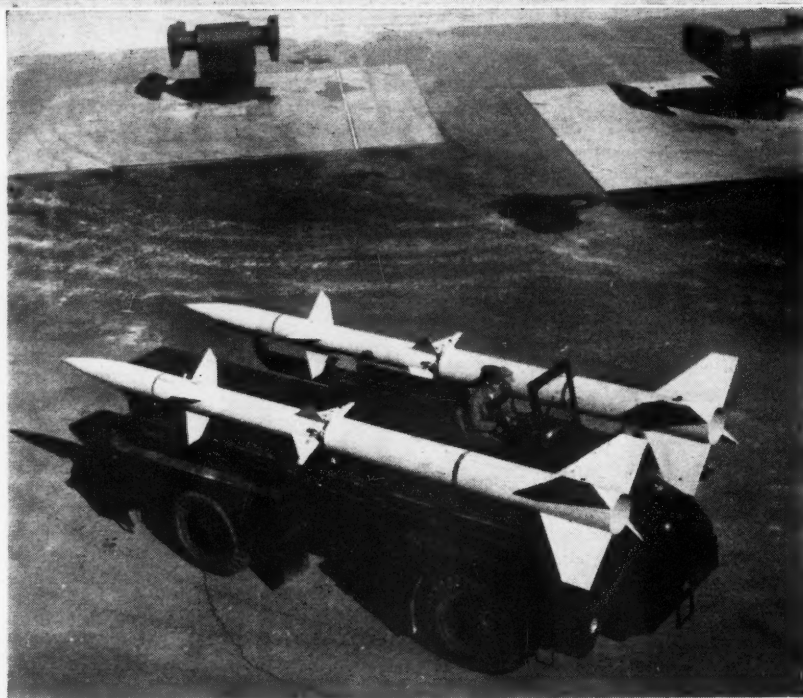


by MSgt. Robert E. Johnson

Photos by
TSgt. Charles B. Tyler

GHOST TOWNS and guided missiles may seem incongruous, but the history of the location of the U.S. Naval Ordnance Test Station (NOTS) China Lake, Calif., covers both. Where banditry existed in the 1870s when Joaquin Murietta, Tiburcio Vasquez and Claude Chavez raided stage lines from nearby "Robber's Roost," today law enforcement is as vital as the continuation of our research guided missile programs.

Marines attached to the Marine Barracks provide an assist to the station security police in this all-important task. Still other Marines have a hand in the research and development stages of the Corps' guided missile programs.



The Navy's Terrier made a deadly load for this twin missile carrier. Cpl. Al Riley was behind the wheel. Pfc T. C. Stegall rode "shotgun"

POST OF THE CORPS

CHINA LAKE

This Navy community was named by Chinese prospectors long before the Age of Missiles

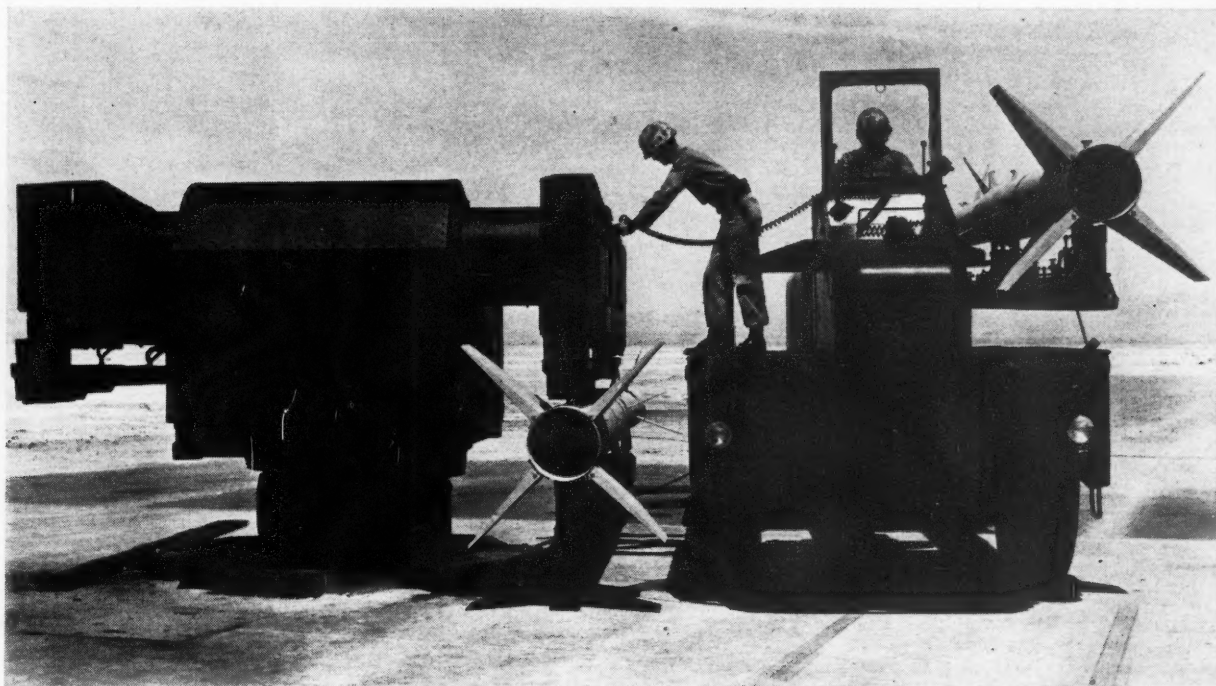
China Lake, named by early Chinese gold prospectors, is basically a Navy-operated community. When the need for rockets and guided missiles grew during World War II, and a place to develop and test such weapons became apparent, the U.S. Navy acquired over 1000 square miles of the Mojave Desert in the Indian Wells Valley in 1943. It's an area about the size of the state of Rhode Island and is located approximately halfway between Los Angeles and Las Vegas.

At first it was only a temporary facility of tents and Quonset huts, but the usefulness of this isolated testing facility was soon realized and China Lake began to develop swiftly into the largest permanent community in the valley. Overnight, the population jumped from a few hundred to thousands. Today, it's an attractive modern community with many unusual characteristics.

Its population of over 12,000 civilians, 1500 Navy personnel and 200 Marines makes it a unique federal installation. The cultural atmosphere is like that of a college town because of the high percentage of residents with university degrees. Young scientists, engineers, technicians and administrators, find their work attractive.

China Lake is similar to other communities of its size. Its residents join clubs, participate in civic enterprises

TURN PAGE



Official USN Photo

Load and lock. The Marines from China Lake's Guided Missile Test Unit attached a Terrier to

the launching platform. The Marines have been on hand at the huge installation since August, 1945



Official USN Photo

The Terrier is a surface-to-air guided missile. It is a mobile, land-based anti-aircraft weapon system

that will afford Marine field units necessary support anywhere that a wheeled or tracked vehicle can go

CHINA LAKE (cont.)

and amuse themselves as people do anywhere. There is a complete shopping center, including a supermarket-type commissary store, Navy and Marine Exchanges, theater, library, Western Union office, bank, post office, barber shop, laundry, dry cleaners, telephone exchange and eating establishments.

An All Faith Chapel is used by the different religious denominations for church, Sunday school and other religious services. The public school system, from kindergarten through high school, is among the best in California. Children of school age from nearby Ridgecrest and Inyokern also attend classes aboard the station.

The Naval Ordnance Test Station, the Navy's largest ordnance research and development center, is concerned not only with immediate requirements, but with weapon systems which might be required five or 10 years from now. Civilian scientists and engineers originate ideas on new weapons and carry these ideas through the development cycle to the completion of weapons ready for mass production. Military personnel, including Marines, provide operational know-how and bring to the attention of the station, the ordnance and electronic needs of the field.

Marines first made their appearance at China Lake in August, 1945. Then, as now, the Marine Barracks has had but one mission—to provide maximum

security for the station, its personnel and technical programs.

In carrying out this mission, they provide gate sentries, roving motorized patrols, security of classified areas and buildings containing classified material, furnish guards for shipment of classified material—called "hot cargo"—operate the local brig and provide men for shore patrol duty in nearby desert communities.

Lieutenant Colonel Henry V. Joslin commands the Barracks. He's the holder of the Silver Star, Bronze Star and Purple Heart medals for frontline service in World War II and Korea. His exec is Lieutenant Colonel Peter J. Mulroney, an artillery officer.

The Barracks is divided into three platoons; headquarters and the two

guard platoons. Personnel number six officers and 151 enlisted men. However, Master Sergeant Marion G. Schoeny, sergeant major of the unit, indicated that office paper work is about the size of a regimental headquarters.

Men of the guard are on a day-on and day-off, weekend-on and weekend-off schedule. Heading the two platoon system is Captain Walter J. Henderson, plans and training officer. First Lieutenants Verner Pedersen and Donald E. Milone are the guard officers.

Because all members of the guard operate in classified areas, each Marine has a secret clearance. All new members are carefully screened by Col. Joslin and a National Agency check is requested on each individual. Members of the guard, all civilian and other military personnel at China Lake wear small clearance badges. Numbers and letters on the badges limit the areas which the wearer can visit without being stopped by a Marine guard or the station security police.

Civil Service employees pass before the watchful eyes of the men from the Marine Barracks at the Main and Rear gates. Prompt recognition and the right to admit or detain individuals for proper pass or approval is part of their exacting job. Approximately 10,-

000 cars enter in a day and it's necessary to check all occupants for proper clearance and identification.

Besides the sentries at the two gates, Marines man several fixed posts in exclusion areas. When missile testing is done, it's also common for the Barracks to establish extra posts near the site. This procedure occurs with regularity.

The two motorized patrols travel over ground and air range areas on their own schedules so that their movements cannot be ascertained in advance. Their areas are large and it's not unusual for a radio-equipped patrol vehicle to log 80 miles during a four-hour watch. Each vehicle is equipped with a "Tachograph" metering device, containing a round paper disc which records the time and speed of the patrol truck throughout its watch.

The men of the patrols, especially those on duty after the regular working hours, check doors of buildings containing classified matter and are generally responsible for their sectors. The vast range contains areas known as Wild Horse Mesa, Burro Canyon, Devil's Kitchen, Dirty Socks Wells, and other colorful names. From the main station community, which has an elevation of 2200 feet, mountains rise to 9000 feet. Mount Whitney and Death

Valley, the highest and lowest points in the United States, are nearby.

Beyond the motorized patrol sector, Mr. Sewell "Pop" Lofinck, also known as "Whispering Smith," has charge of the north end of the base. He's a member of the station security police force and has manned this remote spot for the past 11 years. His radio-equipped cabin is at the 5700-foot mark. His neighbors are herds of wild horses and wild burros. He patrols this vast area alone and prides himself at "seeing everything, hearing everything and remembering everything."

Administratively attached to the Barracks are the Guided Missile Test Unit (GMTU) and Marine Development Group (Sidewinder).

GMTU is commanded by Major Bruce A. Rushlow, an Annapolis graduate. Second in command is Captain John H. Miller, test and operations officer. Six officers and 47 enlisted men are on the rolls. Their mission is to test and evaluate guided missile systems and components for the Marine Corps. They are a direct allottee for funds from the Commandant of the Marine Corps for test operations on the Terrier missile.

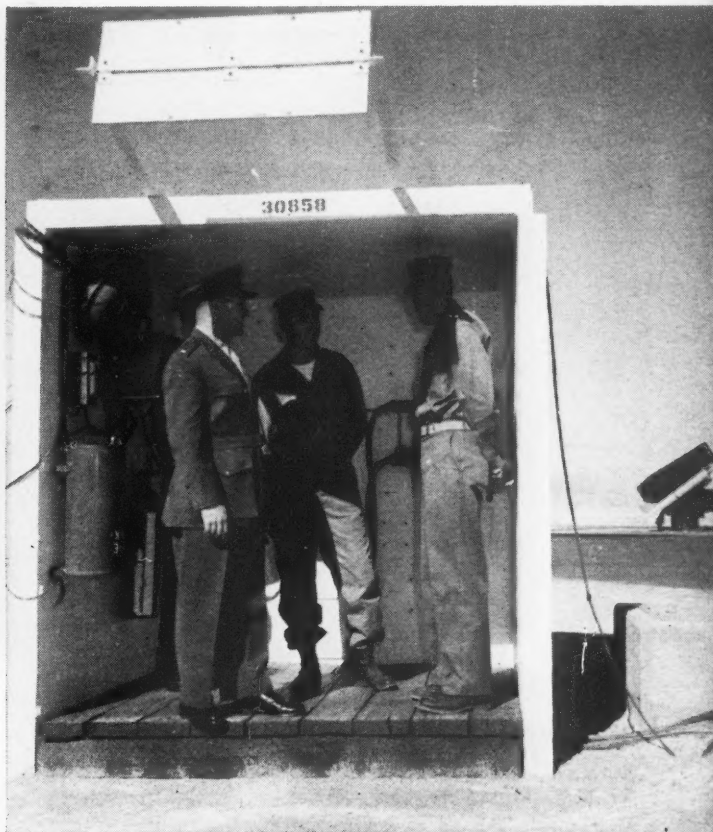
The Terrier is a surface-to-air guided

TURN PAGE



MSgt. George Travis, MSgt. Leland Anderson and Lt. Richard M. Condrey operated a fire control van

Major B. Rushlow, SSgt. D. Gladden and TSgt. J. Hedrick sought the protection of a safety booth



CHINA LAKE (cont.)

missile which is a mobile, land-based, anti-aircraft system, making it possible to launch this deadly device wherever vehicles can go to support Marine elements. It's also a major component in the Fleet's anti-aircraft defense system.

Marine Corps activity in guided missile testing at NOTS dates back to 1950. The unit grew with the equipment it helped develop and test. In June, 1956, the 1st Medium Anti-Aircraft Missile Battalion transferred to 29 Palms. Testing and evaluation of the Terrier missile, however, continues at the station and the test unit supplies trained personnel to the Palms unit and will have a strong hand in furnishing qualified Marines for future guided missile battalions.

The testing of Terrier missiles is scheduled almost weekly. The end result of firing is a report which is forwarded to Headquarters Marine Corps and Quantico. Seventy percent of the unit's time is spent on the routine maintenance of the equipment. All is kept in good operational condition and ready for immediate use. Because the unit has charge of several million dollars in gear, it's not unusual for a corporal or sergeant to be in command of a half a million dollar "gadget." From the major down to the nine privates first class in the unit, each is proud of the work he is doing and each believes that there is a real future for Marines in the missile department.



These are the Marines of the Sidewinder Group. MSgts. Stanley J. Lis and Mike Weiczerczak (seated) checked the launcher power circuits

Even though they are the smallest unit at the Naval Ordnance Test Station they field intramural teams in all sports. Three months ago they qualified 100 percent on the rifle range. Forty percent were awarded expert badges.

Because the guided missile field is small, officers and enlisted men have little choice in future duty stations. First Sergeant A. J. Hinton, the unit's

guided missile chief, has spent the past seven years at the test station. Other NCOs have followed the same pattern.

As an independent unit, GMTU takes care of its own supply, fiscal and maintenance chores. It has the only Marine Corps vehicles on station; Marine Barracks uses Navy vehicles. Although many of the unit individuals are highly trained technicians, there are also billets for administrative, supply and operating personnel.

Job classifications have unfamiliar names. They include Fire Control Officer, Launcher Technician, Missile Technician, Guided Missile Batterman and others. The maze of equipment they operate in the launcher control van, radar tracking and communication vans, and aboard the Twin Missile Carrier, is complex and almost frightening to behold. Officers and men, for the most part, are graduates of technical schools, such as Guided Missile School at Fort Bliss, Texas; Radar and Fire Control Technicians courses at the Marine Corps Recruit Depot, San Diego; and Ordnance School at Marine Corps Schools, Quantico.

The Sidewinder Group includes only one Marine officer and six staff NCOs. Like GMTU, they work with scientists and engineers daily. Captain Robert E. Howard, Jr., a Marine pilot, is the Corps' project officer and heads this small development group. The enlisted men consist of three ordnance technicians and three electronics technicians. Most of their time is spent in research and development, but they also have a hand in testing equipment and new



MSgt. Lis, SSgt. Thomas Moscoe and SSgt. Louis Zeug tested the guidance section of a Sidewinder. They are all electronic technicians

ideas. They work at Michelson Lab, one of the world's most complete research and development centers.

Unlike the Terrier missile which is guided to its target on a radar beam from ground control, the Sidewinder is an air-to-air vehicle which has its own detection and computing equipment. It represents a new approach to weapons systems for offense against supersonic aircraft and has very few moving parts—no more electronic components than an ordinary radio.

Doctor William B. McLean, Tech-

sion is research—goal: the unknown. They were selected for this particular duty because of their technical know-how and good record. Experimental work is in circuitry, mechanical features, the launcher system and design. To assist them, up-to-date equipment is at their disposal including an altitude chamber and several supersonic sled-firing sites.

In addition to their work at NOTS, they are used to help introduce the missile to Marine squadrons wherever they are located. They also keep the Marine

Corps informed on future missiles which are in the development stage.

Besides their current efforts of testing equipment, including ground handling equipment and storage facilities for Marine Corps field use, they are assisting in the making of a training film which will accurately describe the Sidewinder's handling, assembly, loading and check-out procedures. It is expected that the film will be available to all Navy and Marine Corps units using the missile next Summer.

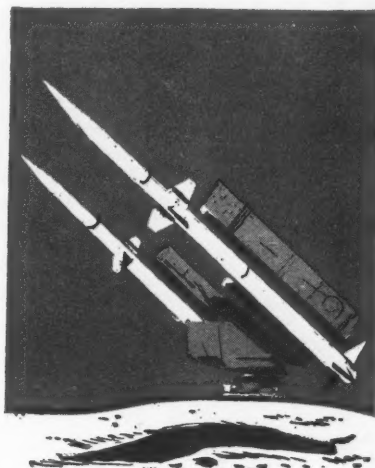
Regular Marine Corps training follows the standard pattern at the Marine Barracks, Terrier and Sidewinder units. There are the usual 13-man drill periods, physical conditioning and

TURN PAGE



Official USN Photo

The relatively light Sidewinder is not hard to handle. These Marine ordnance men loaded several of the missiles on a standard carrier



nical Director of the Naval Ordnance Test Station, was awarded \$25,000 for his key role in the development of the Sidewinder in December, 1956. This Incentive Award is the highest monetary award ever made by the Government in recognition of an employee's superior accomplishment.

Today, Sidewinder provides the Fleet and Marine Corps with a rugged, inexpensive weapon capable of operating against high performance type aircraft. Extensive testing and evaluation has demonstrated that Sidewinder is reliable and can destroy enemy fighters or bombers from sea level to altitudes over 50,000 feet.

Getting requirements peculiar to the Marine Corps into the Sidewinder missile and its related equipment is the job of the Sidewinder Group. Assisting Capt. Howard are Master Sergeants Michael Weiczak, Stanley J. Lis, Carl S. Jolly, Staff Sergeants Dornis E. Whitwam, Thomas J. Moscoe and Louis C. Zeug.

Similar to the Terrier unit, their mis-



Marines and civilians worked as a team to sled-fire the Sidewinder down a three-mile track. The missile can travel faster than sound

training lectures. A Marine-run, eight-target rifle range is also available for annual record firing by Barracks personnel, the Naval Emergency Ground Defense Force unit and individuals or groups who attend Summer encampments at NOTS.

To bolster physical conditioning, Col. Joslin recently made arrangements to build a regulation size obstacle course. Work began last November 16. The 100-yard course will have the usual low roll over, double pull over bar, vault log, log walk, etc. The colonel plans to have all Barracks personnel use this muscle building "prop" daily.

Living facilities at China Lake are considered good to excellent. A new arrival can expect government housing immediately in the form of a house-trailer. A wait of about a month is necessary to move into a one-, two- or three-bedroom unit, depending on the need of the individual. A Wherry Housing Project is also available, and rents range from \$71.50 to \$81.50 per month. Prefab housing units are \$27 per month. Both civilians and sergeants and below are eligible for these apartments. Everything is furnished and like each structure at China Lake, including the sentry boxes, they are also air-conditioned.

Community Manager of NOTS is Reserve Marine Lieutenant Colonel Richard C. O'Reilly. His office has charge of all housing, rent collecting and intra-community problems. Other

are playing an important role in

the Corps' guided missile programs



Paper work and administrative details of the Marine Corps Test Unit are handled by First Sergeant A. Hinton and Major B. Rushlow, CO



The Marines furnish maximum security for the air and ground ranges. Sergeant of the Guard John Cathey (R) inspected Cpl. John Taylor

Marine officers on-station are Major William C. Benton, the Corps' liaison officer for the station, Major Don E. Wegley and Captain James G. Martz, Marine pilots attached to Air Development Squadron Five. Major Benton is the watchdog for HQMC in all local research and development.

The climate at China Lake is not as severe as one might think. Precipitation averages between two and three inches yearly. Most of the rain occurs in the Winter. The valley is shielded from adverse weather by the Sierra Nevada, San Gabriel and San Bernardino Mountains. Snowfall is heavy in the mountains during Winter months, but snow seldom falls at China Lake. Fog is almost unknown and since the air is unusually free of haze and dust, mountains can be seen 60 miles away. Summer temperatures of 100 degrees are not uncomfortable due to a low humidity. During these hot months, the Marines wear issued World War II type sun helmets to protect their faces from the sun.

Because the major portions of the base are centrally located, everything is within a short walking distance from the two-story barracks area. A Navy messhall almost joins the barracks; two Marine Corps cooks and six messmen are assigned to assist regularly. Besides a busy press shop in the barracks, a fully equipped recreation room is the central meeting place for personnel. Television is a big attraction and, due to a nearby relay station high up in the mountains, all Los Angeles stations are received.

While on station, an automobile is not a necessity, but for liberty it's almost a must. Los Angeles is 150 miles away; Las Vegas is more than 200 miles. Bus service is available for those without cars. This remoteness has its compensations though—96-hour passes are authorized. Also, on-station recreation facilities are excellent, judged by any standard. Besides the local service clubs, and a large modern theatre, there are tennis courts, bowling alleys, both indoor and outdoor swimming pools and a nine-hole golf course which offers free golf lessons.

There's plenty of room for enjoyment, too, in the 200 miles of mountain terrain. Besides good fishing in close-in lakes and streams, a hunter finds plenty of game including quail, duck, pheasant, deer and mountain sheep to challenge his shooting skill. In the Winter, skiers find ideal conditions



Lt. Col. Henry V. Joslin, Commanding Officer of the Marine Barracks, called in his staff officers and NCOs for a regular weekly conference

on nearby mountains which rise thousands of feet into the sky.

Hunting rifles, shotguns, camping supplies, boats and fishing gear, and other items, are available to Marine Barracks personnel. Desert travelers are cautioned to carry tire changing equipment, a shovel, extra gasoline and plenty of water when motoring off the main roads. They are also advised to travel in pairs.

While the life of a Marine stationed in the desert leaves something to be desired as far as liberty, the morale of the Marine Barracks is very good. A

majority of the 200 Marines stationed at NOTS are volunteers and many indicated that duty is the best they have ever experienced.

Marine Barracks personnel, the Guided Missile Test Unit and Sidewinder Group are indeed important keys in our nation's effort to keep abreast with the nuclear age. The Naval Ordnance Test Station has unlimited possibilities in its enormous backyard, and in the coming years, an increasing number of Marines should join these "pioneers" already probing the unknown. **END**



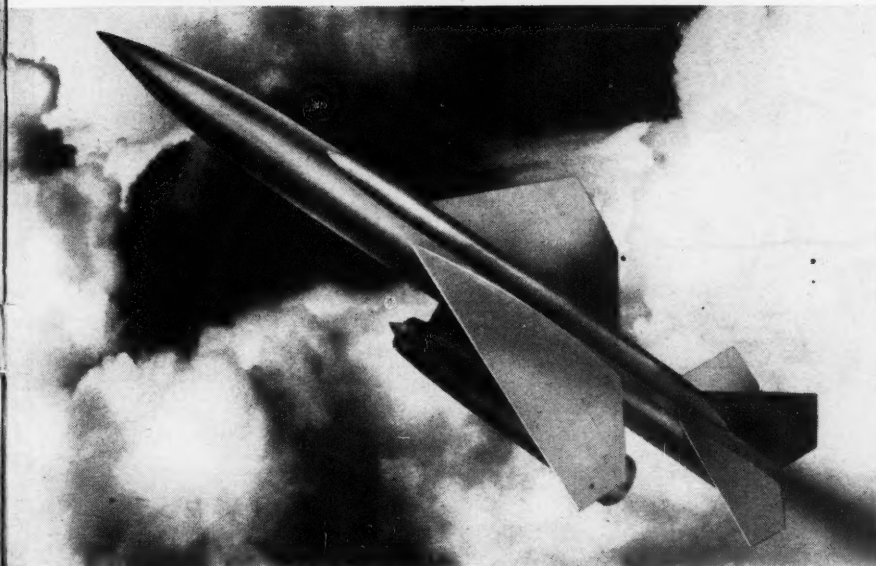
Because it is too hot in the Summer, the Marines fire their annual marksmanship requalifications in

the Spring and Fall. First Sergeant B. E. Davis, barracks' training NCO, is in charge of the range

CHECK-OUT ON *MISSILES*

**As a Marine, you may someday be riding
herd on a flock of these deadly critters**





The Air Force plans to use this Bomarc, a 66-foot delta wing pilotless bomber, as an interceptor. The jet-powered missile is rocket-launched

by Vern Blasdel and Earl Smith

Official USN Photos

IF YOU'RE A Marine, you don't need a crystal gazer to tell you that there's a missile in your future.

But don't necessarily plan on a change of MOS today or tomorrow. At present the Marine Corps is just wetting its toes in the missile business while carefully watching the other services splashing about amid a welter of *Nikes*, *Corporals*, *Snarks*, *Rascals*, *Sparrows*, *Sidewinders* and *Terriers*.

The Corps' cautious attitude is based on firm ground. Thinking among Marine planners might be described, *very unofficially*, something like this:

"First of all, the Marine Corps is a combat-ready outfit. And we're mobile. We've got to be ready to pick up and go with practically no notice. Then, when we get there, we can't fool around with an unproved weapon, no matter how promising. Guided missiles have an unlimited future, and we recognize it. But complete reliability in operational weapons is essential to us. We've got to *know* what our weapons will do before we commit ourselves to them."

Does this mean that the Marine Corps is to have no guided missiles? Not at all. They're just moving ahead carefully, looking over the most effective and reliable missiles now under development or being tested.

Already Marine fighter and attack squadrons are being equipped with *Sidewinders* and *Sparrows*. At Twentynine Palms, Calif., the 1st Medium Anti-Aircraft Battalion is now undergoing training on the *Terrier*, and when combat-ready, they'll join the FMF.

This battalion, consisting of 37 officers and 695 enlisted Marines, is regarded as a prototype of more to come. Meanwhile out on the vast, arid California desert at the Naval Ordnance Test Station, China Lake, a small experimental unit of highly skilled Marines is researching, testing and evaluating all those guided missiles of interest to the Marine Corps.

Since, as a Marine, you may some day be riding herd on a flock of these swift and deadly critters, maybe you would like a closer look at what makes a guided missile tick—or more accurately, roar.

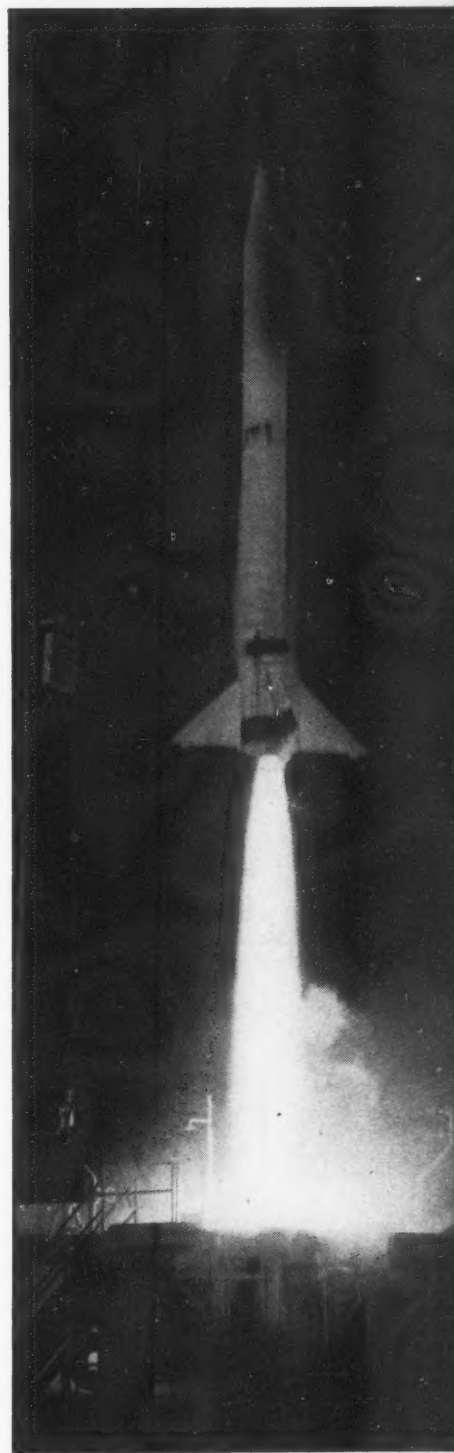
There's a world of difference between a rocket, a drone and a guided missile. All are usually referred to as robot craft. The similarity ends right there.

For practical purposes, a rocket can be considered as a missile without brains. You fire it and it goes in the general direction in which it is aimed, and that's that. The conventional naval torpedo and the World War II German V-1 and V-2 rockets are examples. The Department of Defense defines a rocket as a "thrust producing system or a complete missile which derives its thrust from ejection of hot gases generated from material carried in the system, not requiring intake of air or water."

A drone is a remote-controlled pilotless vehicle which is not built for the purpose of attacking a target. Drone aircraft used for reconnaissance and in anti-aircraft target practice are examples.

There is a natural tendency for the

TURN PAGE



Rockets can have peacetime uses, as in satellite programs

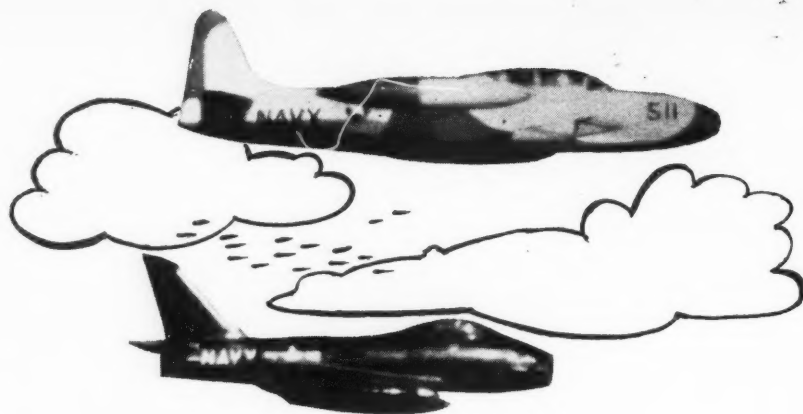


MISSILES (cont.)

public to think of all guided missiles as rockets, and all rockets as guided missiles. This is not the case. As the Department of Defense puts it, a guided missile is "an unmanned vehicle moving above the earth's surface, whose trajectory of flight path is capable of being altered by a mechanism within the vehicle." This "unmanned vehicle" may be pushed along by either a rocket or jet engine.

Nels A. Parson, Jr., in his book *Guided Missiles in War and Peace*, says: "A guided missile is referred to as a robot device that can be directed to a target by commands originating from outside the weapon or by instruments built into it. To be truly guided, the craft must be capable of changing its course to account for unpredictable factors or evasive movement of the target."

During the past few years the Department of Defense has poured hundreds of millions of dollars into guided



◀ Ancestor of present-day rockets, German V-2 of WW II, had a velocity of 3500 mph and ranged 200 miles

missile research and development. Today some 35 to 50 missiles are either operational, being tested, or are undergoing round-the-clock development work. Generally speaking, all guided missiles are classified according to the location of target and location of the missile launcher. The four basic types are Surface-to-Surface (SSM), Air-to-Air (AAM), Surface-to-Air (SAM), and Air-to-Surface (ASM).

Surface-to-Surface missiles are the biggest and most expensive. SSMs are fired from one point of the earth's surface to another. Navy versions are designed to be fired from the deck of a ship or submarine against another ship or shore installations. SSM-launching submarines and cruisers are already operating with the Fleet. The *Regulus II*, *Polaris*, *Redstone* and *Snark* are examples of SSMs. The range of the SSMs covers a spread from 10 to 5000 miles.

Air-to-Air missiles are shot from one airplane at another. A single AAM can destroy the largest bomber, or another missile. The aerial dogfight of today, with two fighter aircraft launching bloodhound-like AAMs that chase the opposing plane through all evasive maneuvers, is a chilling prospect. *Side-winder*, *Sparrow III* and *Falcon* are examples of AAMs.

Surface-to-Air missiles have been most widely publicized. Designed for anti-aircraft and anti-missile defense, SAM batteries of *Nikes* are already protecting our major cities and bases, and *Terriers* stand bristling in shipboard launchers and in mobile launchers designed for beachhead protection. Other more advanced SAMs such as *Bomarc*, *Nike-Hercules*, *Hawk*, *Talos* and *Tartar* will soon be operational. Range of the SAMs varies from under 20 to well beyond 200 miles.

Air-to-Surface guided missiles were in operational use as far back as the tail end of World War II. ASMs are designed to be launched by aircraft and chase down and destroy surface targets at great distances, while allowing the aircraft to remain out of range of most defensive weapons the target could employ. *Bullpup* and *Rascal* are two ASMs now or soon to be operational.

It doesn't take too much imagination to visualize the tremendous potential of the guided missile weapon. In fact, the comic strip and science fiction writers are hard pressed to invent situations of weapons development in this field that are very far ahead of actual progress. The guided missile is to the conventional Marine weapon of today—the howitzer and 155-mm. gun—as this Marine artillery is to the bow and arrow. . . both in complexity and cost.

Cost and complexity are the villains in the guided missile story. The trickier and more automatic a weapon becomes, the more likely it is to develop bugs . . . and the more it costs. All four of the major components of any guided missile—airframe, power plant, guidance and control system and warhead and fuses—have their own built-in headaches.

Many of the best scientific brains in the U.S. and a sizeable segment of American industry are vigorously attacking—and whipping—the problems arising during development of these four major guided missile components. To appreciate what they're up against, take a look at these components.

THE GUIDED MISSILE AIRFRAME

Guided missiles travel at speeds up to 25,000 miles per hour. A piece of ordinary steel moving through the atmosphere at that speed turns into a blazing meteorite. New metals which could withstand the tremendous heat



Two Navy jet fighters ride herd on Navy's Regulus II during its test flight. A surface-to-surface missile, Regulus is big—and expensive



USS Canberra (CAG 2) is the Navy's second guided missile cruiser. It's equipped with a sea-going variety of Terrier, in use by Marines

had to be developed. Shape and size of the airframe, affected by a hundred considerations, eats up thousands of man-hours of research and development in any new missile.

THE POWER PLANT

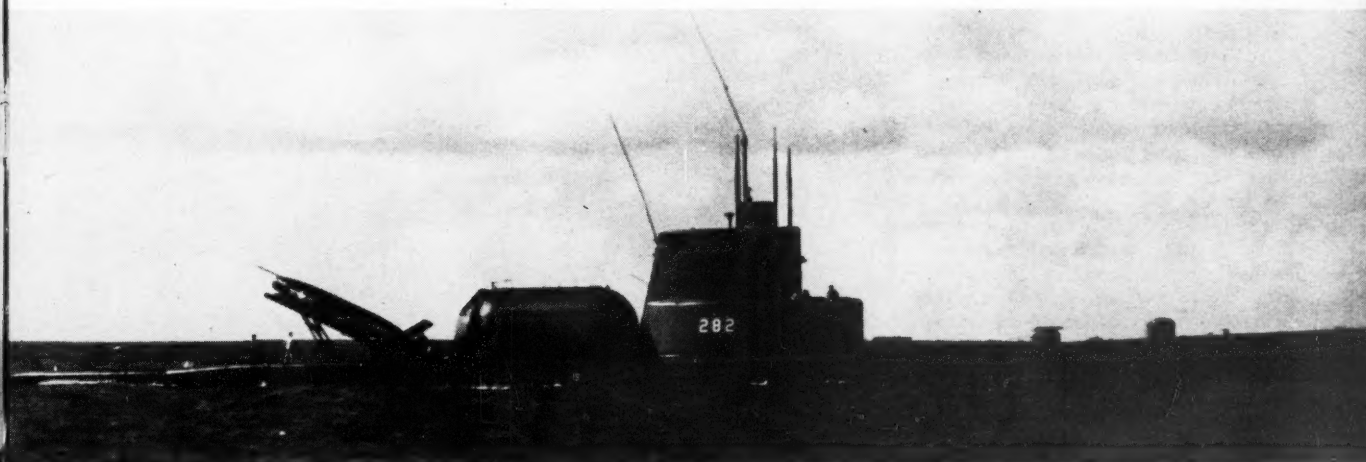
Guided missiles may be either rocket or jet powered. First, let's look at the rockets. All rocket motors consist basically of a combustion chamber in which the fuel is ignited and explodes, and a nozzle through which the exploding gases escape under high pressure. This jet of escaping gases, ramming against the atmosphere, pushes the missile forward.

Rocket fuels are of two general types, solid and liquid. The entire design of the rocket depends on which is to be used. Solid fuels consist of some form of explosive powder that is detonated electrically. Liquid fuel rockets may use alcohol, ammonia, hydrazine, or a jet fuel which, when mixed with an oxidizing liquid such as nitric acid, oxygen or hydrogen peroxide, causes an explosion. Metals which would stand up under the tremendous temperatures generated and pumps that would withstand the corrosive action of the liquid propellants were just several of the hundreds of problems encountered in developing suitable rocket motors for guided missiles.

Three types of jet engines—pulse-jet, turbo-jet and ram-jet—are used in guided missiles.

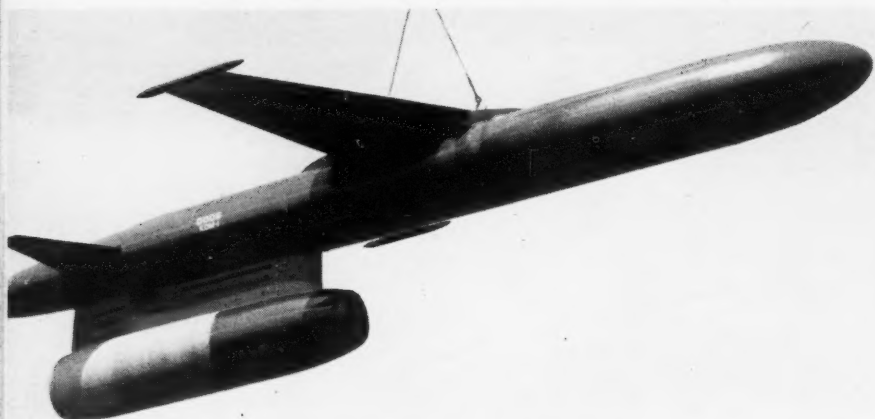
Pulse-jets must be rocket launched to obtain necessary speed for operating. Combustion chamber valves are opened by air pressure and shut by explosion of the gases within the combustion chamber. This opening and shutting occurs about forty times a second, giving the engine its name of pulse jet. The German V-1 "buzz bombs" which

TURN PAGE



Navy's guided missile sub, USS Tunny (SSG 282) has already served as a launching platform for

Regulus I during operations in the Central Pacific. The missile Polaris can be launched from A Subs



Drones such as Plover have their uses too. With speed of more than 500 mph, it sharpens up aircraft gunnery and missile guidance crews

It doesn't take much imagination to visualize the tremendous potential of guided missiles

MISSILES (cont.)

pounded England in WWII were pulse-jets.

The ram-jet, most powerful of the jets, must also be rocket launched to reach operating speed. Sometimes called the "flying stovepipe," it is little more than a pipe open at both ends. Air entering the forward end of the pipe under high pressure is mixed with fuel and ignited. The gases formed are forced by the pressure out the rear of the tube, which has been narrowed to a nozzle to increase the velocity of the thrust.

The turbo-jet is the power plant commonly in use by jet airplanes today.

GUIDANCE AND CONTROL SYSTEM

Guidance systems are usually classified into four major groups—*self-contained*, *beam rider* and *command*, *baseline* and *homing*.

The *self-contained* group, as the name implies, includes those systems in which the intelligence is entirely within the missile.

The present types in this category are the preset, magnetic, inertial and stellar-navigation systems.

In preset systems a predetermined path is set into the control mechanism of the missile, and it cannot change its mind after being launched.

Magnetic systems use the natural phenomenon of the earth's magnetic characteristics to control the missile's flight path. The German V-1, for example, used a simple magnetic compass to correct the bearing of the missile when it strayed from its preset heading.

In most inertial systems, complicated devices (called double-integrating accelerometers) measure the distance the missile has traveled in range and side-to-side and up-and-down deviations from the preset flight path. Then, based on these measurements, the control set-up automatically corrects the heading of the missile back on the proper course.

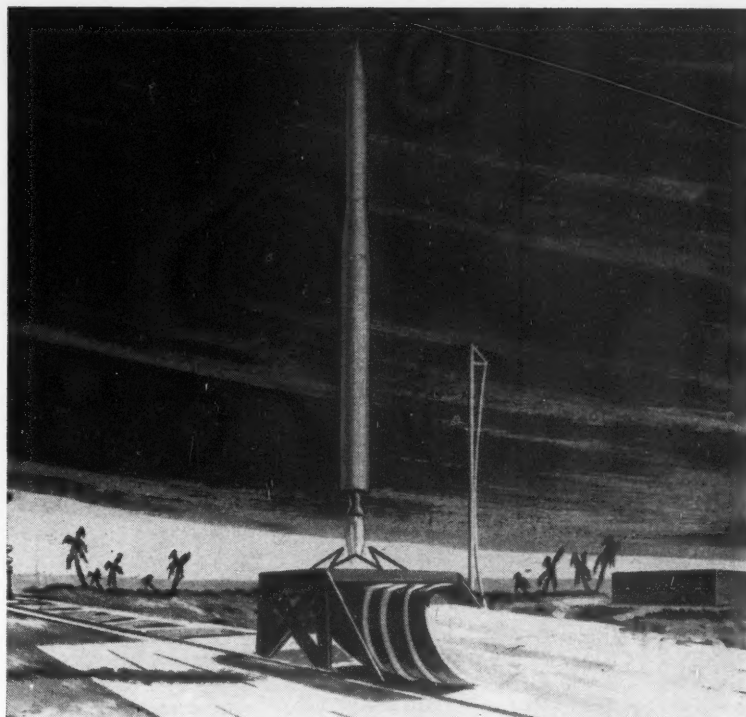
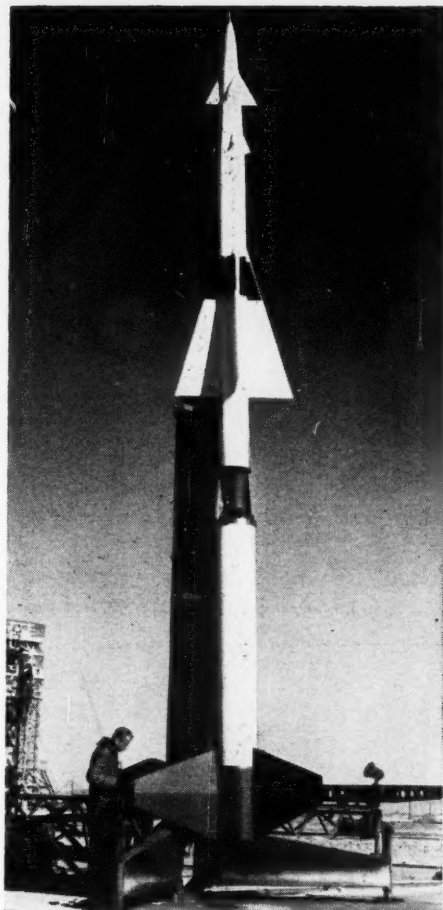
In stellar-navigation systems, devices in the missile are set to sight certain stars and calculate the missile's position so that the missile will automatically navigate itself according to preset instructions.

In the simplest type of *beam riding*, the target is tracked by some sort of beam, usually radar, and the missile follows the tracking beam until it hits the target. A modification of this system uses two radars—one to track the target and the other to give the missile a beam which will direct it to a predicted point of collision.

In *command* guidance systems the target and missile are tracked independently. The missile's flight path is computed from the tracking data and other information, and radio or radar command signals are used to steer the missile to a point where it will do the most good. Some missiles in this category carry small television cameras and



The Air Force's Matador is now seeing European service



Strictly dreamboat is this artist's concept of the Navy's three-stage Vanguard launching vehicle to propel the earth satellite into its orbit

◀ The Army's combat-ready Nike is nation's supersonic anti-aircraft missile primarily intended for defense purposes. Its speed: Mach 2

transmit a picture of what the missile sees, thus enabling the operator to steer the missile right to the target.

Baseline guidance sometimes employs the same principles as loran (long-range radio navigation). In one example, radio waves are sent out from two transmitters and the missile follows a beam formed by the intersection of the waves. In general, baseline guidance techniques are similar to those used in modern aircraft navigation.

In **homing** systems, all the guidance equipment is located in the missile and the missile "homes" on some target feature, such as heat, light, sound or magnetic field. The homers can also direct themselves toward a transmitting radio, radar, or television station, or they can guide themselves by radar echoes reflected from the target.

WARHEADS AND FUSES

Practically all information on guided missile warheads and fuses is classified. Both conventional HE and nuclear warheads are being used.

Out of the arsenal of missiles available, the Marine Corps is, at present,

using only three extensively. But these three are of the best and have been tested as completely as possible, short of actual combat conditions.

Sparrow I is a supersonic AAM. It's about 12 feet long and weighs about 300 pounds. It's a beam riding weapon, powered by a solid fuel rocket engine. It can reach up to 1500 MPH within two seconds after firing and can track enemy planes up to a distance of four miles. Guidance signals deflect the missile's wings and direct it to intercept the target, even under evasive action. Good for high or low altitude. But even planes such as the F7U Cutlass and the F3D Skynight can only carry four Sparrows beneath their wings.

Sidewinder is a "simple" little AAM job capable of destroying fighters or bombers at altitudes above 50,000 feet. It has very few moving parts and no more electronic gear than an ordinary radio. It is so simple that Marine ordnancemen can handle it without any specialized training. Pilots need little or no special flight training to use it. A big future is predicted.

Terrier looks like the type of Buck Rogers missile beloved by advertising

agencies to illustrate some up-to-date gadget such as a new can opener. Slim, needle-nosed, with tiny fins amidships and in the tail, it is as deadly as it looks. It will zip up past 75,000 feet while traveling faster than twice the speed of sound. Unofficially, range of the *Terrier* has been reported as about 26 miles. It is propelled by a solid fuel rocket. This AAM is equipped by the Marines with a mobile missile launcher. In the Fleet several cruisers, including *USS Boston* and *USS Canberra*, are equipped with *Terrier* batteries.

WHERE DO YOU fit into the Marine Corps' guided missile picture?

First of all, as things now stand, there will be no radical changes in the MOS structure. One new billet 0715, has been established for anti-aircraft guided missile officers. Otherwise, the MOS stands as it is.

In short, guided missiles are not causing any new functional fields to be created. Instead, additional MOS will be assigned in (continued on page 85)

Leatherneck SALUTES . . .

by MSgt. Woody Jones

Photos by
Cpl. Bernard Marvin

Corps' Color Sergeant



Sergeant Tait and the men of the official Marine Corps color guard are the "sharpest of the sharp,"

according to their first sergeant. The color guard riflemen have been authorized to carry '03 rifles

FEW MEN in the Marine Corps have felt the personal pride of accomplishment which belongs to Sergeant Glenn S. Tait, Ceremonial Guard Company, Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C.

Less than a year ago, the commanding officer at the Eighth & Eye Barracks, by post special order, appointed Tait as the official color sergeant of the Marine Corps.

A previous post order had clearly outlined the duties, and responsibilities, of the man selected for the position. Among his duties, he was to supervise all color guard equipment, including the colors. He was to be responsible for the upkeep and repair of such equipment, and was empowered to request new gear or needed repairs from the post sergeant major.

It was the duty of the color sergeant

to train all color guards at the Barracks, and their appearance and performance would reflect upon him.

He was to supervise all ceremonies centering on the colors, and, as directed, take an active part in the ceremonies. Further, he was to do research, and prepare talks and other material on the Battle Color of the Marine Corps, if directed.

The only detail for which he wasn't

responsible, where colors were involved, pertained to the National Flag flown from the post flag pole. The order specifically exempted him from this duty.

How did a color sergeant at Eighth & Eye get to be the official Color Sergeant of the Marine Corps?

Shortly after he reported, about a year ago, Colonel Leonard F. Chapman, Jr., was boning up on existing post orders and regulations. It's the procedure for all new COs—so, if need be, they may make a few changes.

Occasionally, it was necessary for the colonel to refer to the Corps' Bible of administrative procedures—the Marine Corps Manual. While thumbing through the Manual a small paragraph, which pertained to his command, caught Col. Chapman's eye. It read:

"A Marine Corps color, known as 'The Battle Color of the Marine Corps' and bearing the battle streamers authorized for the Marine Corps as a whole, shall be kept at the Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C."

The colonel reasoned that since his command was responsible for the official Battle Color of the Marine Corps, why not add more dignity and prestige to the matter? Why not designate an official color sergeant of the Corps?

Post Order No. 1306.2 was the result; it specified that a Post Special Order would name the man.

Militarily, Sgt. Tait represents all the plus attributes of an outstanding Marine, assembled into one large package. He's tall (6' 4"), and carries slightly over 200 pounds. A pair of broad shoulders are evidence of time spent as an athlete at the University of Pittsburgh.

Tait is justifiably proud of the honor bestowed upon him. He is just as proud of the men who comprise his color guard. None are less than 6' 2", and none are taller than their sergeant. They are Sgt. James F. Thompson, Meridian, Miss.; Cpl. Edward J. Crogan, III, New Kensington, Pa.; Cpl. Thomas F. Rafferty, New Haven, Conn.; Cpl. Robert F. Hahnel, Baldwin, N. Y.; and Cpl. Robert C. Hughes, Brooklyn, N. Y. Sgt. Tait is from Puxsawney, Pa.

They know that they are the "sharpest of the sharp," to quote their top-kick, First Sergeant Irving R. Alsop, Jr. They intend, by their every action, on and off details, to live up to the tag.

"We make, on the average, about 10 outside or off-post details a week, in addition to the routine ones here," said Sgt. Tait, "but frankly, we eat it up. We catch all kinds of assignments, from saluting royalty to attending small club and organizational functions. Many of them fall on Saturday or Sunday, but that doesn't bother us.



The 34 multi-colored silk streamers carried on the Battle Color of the Marine Corps testify to Marine participation in our country's history

"The way we look at it, we are representing the entire Marine Corps every time we step off this post. If we're in Atlanta, Ga., or over in nearby Silver Spring, Md., when John Q. Public sees us, he says to himself—'There is the Marine Corps.'"

"You see? We don't have any choice. We have to be good."

Another member of the guard felt more strongly than Tait on the matter, and voiced his opinion.

"If we aren't the best color guard, not only in the Marine Corps, but in the whole world, then you'll have to prove it to me. We're the best that we've seen, and don't think that we haven't run an eagle-eye over all those we've met."

Granted, Sgt. Tait and his men have the necessary physical gear to look like good Marines, but it goes further. They spend many hours, every day of the week, polishing leather and shining brass. When they step upon the parade ground, or enter a drill hall, their sparkle and gleam is blinding.

Shoe polish and after shave lotion get the job done on leather. Liquid jeweler's rouge, and several thousand strokes of elbow grease, produce the sparkle on buttons.

"Our biggest trouble," declared Tait, "is getting caught in the rain while on a detail. It shakes us when our leather gets wet, and bubbles. Often, we're due out again in a matter of minutes. Brother, do we have to turn to, and shine, shine, shine!"

To watch Sgt. Tait and his guard in action is a genuine thrill for any Marine—or civilian. There's a touch of

the British to their distinct and precise way of marking time, with legs high off the deck. When watching them execute a turn, or guard about, you wonder if drill regulations have been altered, and whether you were one of the 10 percent who did not get the word.

There's a reason for the guard's slight deviation from normal drill procedures. As the official color guard of the Marine Corps, they are allowed certain changes which enhance their appearance before the public.

The only noticeable difference in their blue uniform, from that of the average Marine, is the double chin strap on the barracks cap. The extra one, worn snugly across the chin, is a safety measure. A strong wind, often encountered, could easily embarrass a guard member. Sgt. Tait doesn't intend to gamble.

The 34 streamers carried on the Battle Color of the Marine Corps span the history of our country, and testify to the participation by Marines in every step along the way. The pennants, of multi-colored silk, trace our pride and traditions from the Revolutionary War to Korea. The bronze stars, palms, oak leaf clusters, silver stars, and a silver "W" for Wake Island, represent more than 150 battles in 34 major campaigns. Gleaming sterling silver bands, also 34 in number, encircle the staff of the Battle Color.

The Corps' senior post, its color sergeant of the Marine Corps, and his guard are proud to represent us as custodians, and bearers, of the Battle Color of the Marine Corps.

And, we're equally as proud of them.

END

RHODES

Liberty





Liberty-bound Marines and sailors from the USS Cambria took the scenic route into Rhodes. The harbors were too small for the ships

Rhodes is different from most port cities. It is a quiet town with very little night life. It is a clean town with broad boulevards, pastel-hued homes and numerous gardens. And, unlike other port towns, it has no smell. Even the water is safe to drink. The two small harbors were not deep enough to take the ships and the liberty parties came in aboard landing craft.

From the mouth of the harbor, the city looks like a Hollywood movie set of ancient Greece, medieval Europe, Moslem mosques and modern Italian architecture. The usual rowdy elements found in most ports of call were missing from the waterfront. There were a few small carts vending peanuts and candy lining the short walk from the fleet landing to Mandraki Square. There were a few taxi cabs, mostly late model American cars and their drivers who spoke a pidgin-English. There were small boys renting bicycles crying, "Six hour, one dollor," but that was about all. No one seemed overly eager

TURN PAGE

by TSgt. Allen G. Mainard

Photos by

TSgt. Joseph J. Mulvihill

THE CITY OF Rhodes lies like a beige slash of history across the Northern tip of the largest island in the Dodecanese. It wraps itself around an ancient-walled city and harbor and wanders leisurely up the rocky slopes to Monte Smith where the ruins of an acropolis, nearly as ancient as Athens, lie basking in the warm Mediterranean sun.

It was not what liberty-bound members of the 1st Battalion, Sixth Marines, expected.

The Marines came to Rhodes aboard the *USS Cambria* after landings at Gallipoli and a visit to Izmir, Turkey. With them was the *USS Roosevelt* and other ships of the Sixth Fleet. In the short time the battalion had been in the Med it had participated in more landings than a battalion usually stages during an entire cruise. They were in for a few days of well-earned liberty.



Pfc H. E. Borden, Cpl. D. White and Pfc J. L. Mays discovered that hand signals are effective when everything you hear is Greek



White and Mays planned the tour from atop Monte Smith

The Marines were amazed by the beauty and cleanliness of the ancient city of Rhodes

RHODES (cont.)

to separate the Marines and sailors from their money.

Some small boys would ask for drachmas but they weren't persistent. There were no shoe-shine boys or "guides" who refused to be shaken off. In the shops there was no high pressure selling. For the most part, shop keepers ignored the Marines and sailors and let them shop undisturbed. This proved very disturbing since they had come to expect the "hard sell" wherever they made liberty.

The atmosphere of unhurried life extended from the shops to the streets and sidewalk cafes. Very few pedestrians paid any attention to vehicular traffic and were just as liable to stroll down the middle of the street as well as the sidewalks. Those Marines who hadn't rented bikes for a rolling tour of the town spent part of their time dodging cyclists who poured out of unexpected streets and alleys.

Greek, the predominant language of the Dodecanese, was as much of a stumbling block as the Turkish or Italian spoken in countries where the Marines had called before. Some Turkish was spoken since about two percent of the population are Moslem.

Four young Marines banded together for a private sight-seeing tour of the ancient-modern metropolis. The senior member was Corporal Donald R. White. Pfc's James L. Mays, Homer E. Borden and Larry E. Mashburn made up the remainder of the LFT—Landing Force, Tourist. They were armed with cameras and drachmas, at 30 to the dollar, and guidebooks.



Pfc's Mashburn, Mays and Borden were lectured by Cpl. White in a theater that was constructed many years before the birth of Christ

The first stop was one of the numerous sidewalk cafes surrounding the market place on the water front. They learned that there were three types of coffee available—expresso, "American", and a mixture of Greek and Turkish blends. The Italians introduced expresso which is steamed out of a machine resembling a soda fountain. The Greek and Turkish mixture came in tiny cups and was so black and sweet that the Marines ended up drinking tea. Even the "American" coffee was too chewy for their taste. They also found that the Marines and sailors of

the Sixth Fleet who had visited Rhodes before had added a new dish to the Med menu—steak and eggs. When the language became too much of a stumbling block, the waiters would helpfully begin muttering about "Stak an aggs. Ver' gud." For the strolling gourmets there was the Rhodian version of the hot dog—shish-ke-bab on a roll. The little fillets of lamb were broiled on skewers over a charcoal fire while the vendors loudly proclaimed their flavor.

One thing the Marines quickly found were Rhodians who had been to Amer-

ica, or who had relatives or friends here. In the Atzemis Curio Shop they were surprised by an attractive, English-speaking girl. She was the daughter of the owner who had married an American Coast Guardsman and had returned to Rhodes for a visit. She helped the Marines plan their tour.

In another shop which sold expensive brocade, cashmere and woolens, the Marines found an unusual custom. After being shown materials by one of the owners, Mr. K. Soulounias, they were invited to sit down and have some refreshments. The materials, extremely expensive in the States, were so cheap in Rhodes that the Marines had suits made of cashmere and wool for \$45 or less.

But the real beauty of Rhodes lies not so much in its bargains as in its history and monuments. From guide-books and proud Rhodians they learned the fabulous history of the little island. There are three legends about the founding of civilization on Rhodes but the most popular is that Zeus gave the island to Apollo as his share of the earth. Apollo and Rhodos, the nymph for whom the island was named, had sons who built its cities. Another tradition reports that a grandson of Minos landed at Rhodes from Crete to avoid a prophecy that he would kill his father. He supposedly brought the cult of Zeus—the same as the ancient Greeks.

From the many remaining buildings, temples and artifacts brought to light over the years by archeologists, it is believed that the island had its first inhabitants in 1500 B.C. From then until the 11th century B.C. the Achaeans de-



The four tourists borrowed bikes for a quick turn around the city. The castle behind them was built by the Crusaders 700 years ago

veloped a flourishing civilization. According to Homer, the three ancient towns of Lindos, Kamiros and Ialyssos took part in the Trojan war on the side of the Greeks. The present city of Rhodes is comparatively new since it wasn't built until 408 B.C.

The temple, the Agora or market place, theater and stadium are still standing on the slopes of Monte Smith. This was the first stop for the Marines on their tour. While only a few columns of the ancient temple still stand,

the stadium and theater are in excellent condition. Cpl. White felt moved to deliver an oration on the care and feeding of the M-1 in the old theater.

Few places in the world have a history of beauty to match Rhodes. The city joined an alliance with Greece in 478 B.C. and followed the common fate of Athens when the Romans overran the Mediterranean. Some 600 years before Christ, Rhodian seamen started a settlement in Italy which grew into the present city of Naples. During Alexander the Great's time, the island became more important as a port of call between Greece and Egypt.

One of the most famous legends of Rhodes concerns the Colossus of Rhodes, an enormous statue of bronze representing the sun. The 107-foot statue took the form of Apollo and served as a lighthouse. The ships supposedly sailed between its legs entering and leaving the harbor. The statue was built after the death of Alexander when the remaining generals split up the world they had conquered and fought among themselves. Antigonos, who took Syria as his domain, sought to enlist the aid of the Rhodians against Ptolemy of Egypt. When they refused, he sent his son to devastate the island. After a year of siege, he withdrew and left his metal war machines as a mark of respect for the

TURN PAGE



Marines bought soft drinks from a Rhodes street vendor

RHODES (cont.)

Greeks' courage. It took 12 years, but the Rhodians melted the machines and erected the tremendous statue.

In 227 B.C. the statue was destroyed by an earthquake and was not restored because of a warning by the

oracle of Delphi. When the Saracens plundered Rhodes in 653 A.D. they shipped the metal to Syria where it took 900 camels to haul it away. The Marines were told that plans are being made to rebuild the ancient monument which was one of the seven wonders of the ancient world.

When the Marine sight-seeing party

visited the legendary site of the statue they met a number of local fishermen. One had lived in America for 15 years and acted as an interpreter. The Marines politely turned down offers of raw octopus and were introduced to the intricacies of net-mending by men who still use the ancient methods of taking their living from the sea.

The Romans rolled over the Mediterranean and added Rhodes to their list of conquered territories in 297 A.D. But Rhodes had felt the impact of Roman civilization long before. Cassius, jealous of the culture and riches of the little island, had sacked it and killed off the intellectuals and leaders just before the birth of Christ. When St. John came to the island to preach, he converted the majority of the island to Christianity. The Rhodians followed the Emperor Constantine when the Roman empire split, but the glory that had been Rhodes never returned.

In 1203 the Crusaders occupied Constantinople. Later the Order of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem took the island and ruled it until they were conquered by Suleiman 200 years later. The Knights built the walls and most of the ancient city and were joined in its defense by 6000 Rhodians when the Turks besieged the island. They held out against an army of 100,000 for six months and might have held out indefinitely if a disgruntled Spanish knight hadn't traitorously let the Turks in through his portion of the wall. The Turks allowed the Knights to leave Rhodes with all their possessions. No agreements had been made for the Greek defenders and they were massacred by the Turks. The Ottoman empire controlled Rhodes until 1912 when Italy occupied the island. The Turks left many mosques, minarets and fountains, and almost wiped out all signs of the ancient Byzantine and Christian churches. The Rhodians found that the Turks believed that any man who built a fountain would go to Heaven. This, they say, accounts for many beautiful fountains throughout the city.

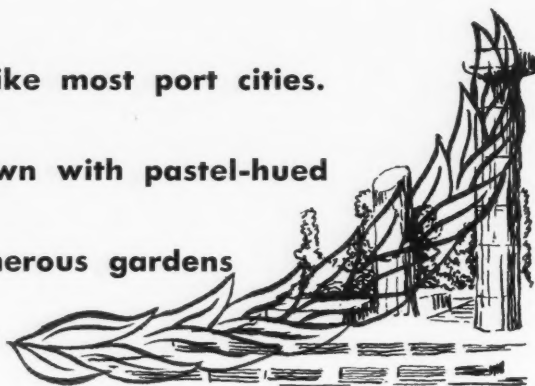
Most of the modern buildings in Rhodes were built during the Italian occupation. The Church of the Annunciation on the water front is an exact copy of the Knights' old Church. Suleiman's followers had razed the original and built a mosque on its foundations.

The growth of the present city was forced by the Turks who allowed no one but Turks inside the old city's walls after dark. The Greeks bought up the inexpensive real estate around the town and built beautiful homes with spacious gardens—an impossible thing within the crowded walls of the old city. The Turks' rule was ruthless.

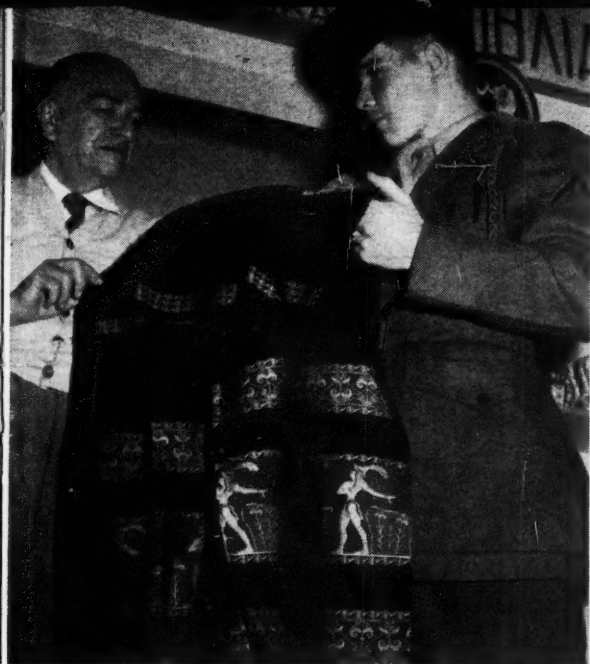
Rhodes is not like most port cities.

It is a quiet town with pastel-hued

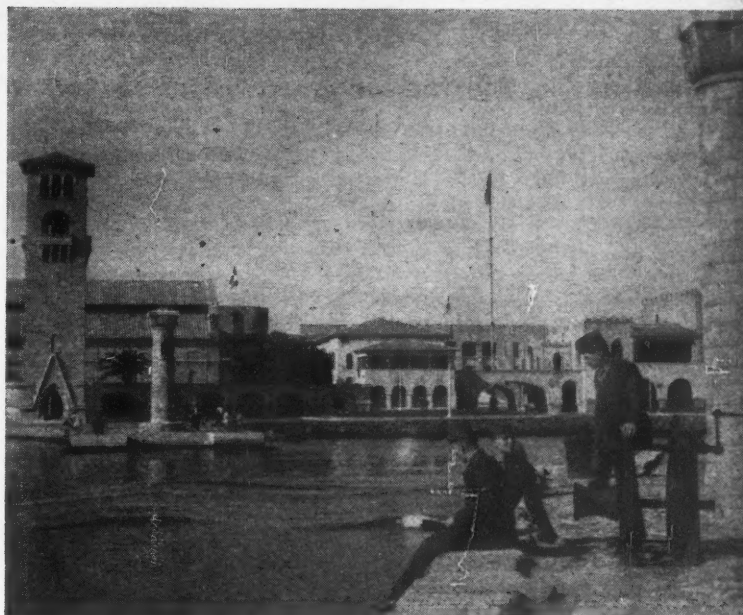
homes and numerous gardens



The modern town of Rhodes sprang up after the Turks defeated the Knights in 1522. No Greek was allowed inside the walls after sunset



Mr. Atzemis explained the meaning of the ancient designs to Borden in a curio shop



The Marines ended their tour where the Colossus used to stand. Legend says it was destroyed by an earthquake

Any Greek caught inside the walls after sundown was promptly hung or beheaded. So much blood was shed at one gate that it was renamed the Red Gate in memory of the pools of blood that formed during the executions.

During WW II some 6000 Germans were stationed on the island and it wasn't until March, 1948, that the Dodecanese Islands were united with Greece and the island became completely independent in 1948.

Somehow, through the hundreds of years of occupation and oppression, the proud islanders retained their Greek culture. During Rhodes' glorious days it was a center of culture, art and commerce. Famous orators came to study in its schools. Famous sculptors, ceramists and artists were among its native sons. The sculptors of the Laocoon and Venus of the Sea were Rhodians.

Unfortunately, much of the ancient art and sculpture was taken from the island at various times although the National Museum in the Knights Hospital still retains many important pieces of art. The Marines found they couldn't take any photographs without approval from Athens.

The walled city is considered the most perfectly preserved example of medieval building in existence. While the bulk of Rhodes' citizens live outside the walls, the old city is still crowded.

The typical night life of a port city is missing in Rhodes. Only three night clubs were open and their high prices

kept most of the Marines away. Stores close at noon until three and reopen until 8:30; the sidewalk cafes around the water front market are the center of social life.

Plenty of souvenirs were available. At Creteka, where refugees from Crete settled years ago, they make classic pottery bearing scenes from ancient Greece and Crete.

Rhodes is still an important port and shipping center but somehow it seems to have escaped the blight of most ports. One Marine observed, "It's just so darned clean I can't believe it."

The leisurely life, the friendliness of the people and low prices impressed the Marines who left feeling that they had taken a short look into the past which had somehow remained alive. **END**



The Marines were introduced to the intricacies of native dances at a special party for the Sixth Fleet visitors, given by the Rhodians

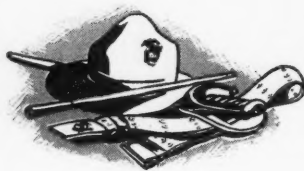
That first year in the service is crucial, a time when a man either becomes a Marine or a statistic, so say the Corps' . . .

by Robert W. Tallent

DISTINGUISHED DIs



TSgt. Thomas Dempsey gives the picture at Parris Island



TSgt. James J. House voices the viewpoints at San Diego

TWO OF the Corps' most distinguished drill instructors relaxed behind their coffee cups at Henderson Hall in Arlington, Virginia. The coffee at the Hall is good but the cups are not quite as distinguished as those used in the office of the Commandant of the Marine Corps.

Both DIs were aware of this, they had just finished having coffee with the Commandant and his staff. General Randolph McC. Pate had invited the DIs and their wives to Washington for a number of reasons, principally to laud them for their work with Marine recruits. After a lengthy chat, General Pate presented each man with a sword

and a plaque bearing his signature.

The purpose of the second cup of joe after the visit with the Commandant was not to test the Hall's brand of coffee; it was, rather, an escape from shopping in downtown Washington with their wives.

Now, over two mugs of coffee, Technical Sergeants Thomas J. Dempsey and James J. House, like veterans of any operation, still had several personal observations to make on the successes, snafus, and difficulties which they have encountered during the long, weary months on the front line in one of the Corps' most phenomenal operations. They had distinguished them-

selves as DIs—hence the invitation from the Commandant to visit Washington.

With the visit ended they had "loosened their leggings" and were talking shop. Since both are senior drill instructors, they had little difficulty making themselves understood.

TSgt. Dempsey, the six-foot 27-year old representative from Parris Island, and TSgt. House, also six feet, but a year older and doing honors for San Diego, fell to discussing the importance of the first year in the service and the problems facing the individual Marine during that time.

The two men are authorities on this

subject. Their ideas and conclusions may pain a few non-coms . . . the expressions don't always come up on the credit side of the ledger as far as the "backbone of the Marine Corps" is concerned.

To understand their viewpoints it's necessary to first take a look at the general situation and some of the terrain features. Dempsey and House, in addition to being leading representatives of their bases, also, by virtue of their jobs, represent a small and still somewhat embattled element of the Marine Corps.

In 182 years the Marine Corps has had its ups and downs, but nearly always as a group. When the Marines were in Nicaragua, a large element of the American public were sore as hell at the Corps. Not angry at BARmen, aviators or riflemen on the line, understand, just the Corps. Other times, segments of the public, including the military arms have been exercised at the Marines, and the Marines have been mad right back at 'em. However, in April '56, on the heels of the tragedy at Parris Island, the established trend reversed itself and the public was upset with a particular portion of the Corps, the DIs, then secondly the Corps itself.

Since the incident at PI has been recounted many times in the press, it is enough to say that it set the stage for one of the most unusual situations which the Corps has faced.

Hours after the six recruits drowned in PI's Ribbon Creek, the term "DI" was ensconced in American vernacular. Almost everybody who has ever been affiliated with the Corps has served under or with a DI. The total numbers in the hundreds of thousands and it seemed at first everyone had a strong opinion on the subject. Adding to the clamor were civil groups, women's clubs, church units and stray individuals who suddenly popped up with axes to hone.

In the months following the Ribbon Creek incident, DIs as a unit were alternately pitied, censured, castigated, praised, and pummeled from all sides. During this time they were also turning out platoons in the Marine Corps tradition. Considering the circumstances this speaks highly for the craft House and Dempsey represent.

From the Commandant on down, Marines were involved in the controversy. That some changes would be made was evident. They came rapidly, but were neither radical nor as vast as Marines expected or feared.

For the DIs the changes worked for the good generally. Their responsibility for making Marines out of young civilian types was maintained. Brigadier General Wallace M. Greene, Jr., said, soon after he took over the Recruit

Training Command at PI, "The drill instructor has the 'know how' and the authority to teach the kind of discipline that has always been the mark of a Marine. And he is producing that kind of discipline."

So the DI remained the catalyst by which men became Marines. All along the line it was stressed that the recruit training would *not* be softened. Some features were added to the program to make it even physically tougher than before. To further aid DIs, four instructors were assigned to the 75-man platoons to ease the strain and allow a little time off.

Regardless of these desirable changes, the DI's predicament is still not one to be envied. The Corps, aware of the situation, has set such exacting standards at DI School that a fairly large percentage of non-coms fail to complete the course; you have to be good to take a platoon out on the grinder. Today's DI doesn't just face his platoon when he holds muster, he is on

parade in front of the entire Corps and the American public. The circumstances are demanding even in an outfit which cherishes the reputation of being able to accomplish any task.

Every Marine has an occasional off-day—a spell when the old curve just isn't breaking right. The average guy can find certain solace by tearing off a good solid gripe, not so the DI, he has to call 'em as he sees 'em less fear, favor and especially malice. "Like combat," TSgt. House says in his crisp way, "it's an experience: I wouldn't want to go through it again and still I wouldn't take a Cadillac in exchange for the last 20 months." House's comparison of a DI's life to combat is apt since he left Korea back in 1952 with two Purple Hearts and some fresh scar tissue which he didn't have when he arrived.

It would save a lot of breeze in the barracks if graduates of PI and San Diego could hear two of their DIs on the subject of alma maters. The con-

TURN PAGE



Official USMC Photo
NCO swords and plaques signed by the Commandant were presented to DIs Dempsey and House while they were at Marine Headquarters



Photo by SSgt. Edward Uminowicz

During their visit to HQMC, the DIs attended the Staff NCO Marine Corps Birthday Ball, where they met Gen. Lemuel C. Shepherd, Jr.

DISTINGUISHED DIs (cont.)

stant hassle over which boot camp is the roughest has been knocked around ever since the junior recruit depot went in business at San Diego, back in 1923.

There's no point in acting tough and rugged just for the hell of it; both Dempsey and House agree on this point and all the other major issues involved in recruit training. But teaching men to act and live like Marines is something that doesn't lend itself to Sunday School tactics, or the father-son rapport that PTAs advocate. The DI, to do his job effectively, has to manifest the traits of crusty old Sergeant Dan Daly, that other two-time Medal of Honor winner Smedley Darlington Butler plus those of a practising psychologist. When the DIs are chatting, in fact, you hear a little of all three; the always abrupt speech of the Corps' mightiest modified by terms like "motivated", "psychosomatic", "neurosis."

"The first thing we do at PI is train the platoon to act as a team," explained TSgt. Tom Dempsey, a former football player in the Philadelphia high school city league. "We know it's vital in combat and equally important if the recruits are going to get the most from their training time."

As TSgt. House nodded in agreement, Dempsey went on, "It takes about two weeks for a platoon to really get clicking, after that you know where your problems are and the recruit also has a pretty good idea."

House, formerly of Fox Company, First Marines in Korea, recruiting duty in New Mexico, and a score of other duty slots from coast to coast, added, "That's right, I stress teamwork, teamwork and more teamwork, it makes for a good recruit platoon as well as a good line outfit. As soon as they learn to work together, we go places."

Today's DI doesn't merely take over a platoon, not many did in the old days either, Dempsey and House say. To bring up a platoon you don't stand around and scream directions. You go through boot camp with the outfit all the way, using your experience, training and all the gifts the Good Lord gave you to mould 75 civilians into an outfit you wouldn't be ashamed to lead or fight beside in combat. To do the job you make all the hikes and marches with the requisite gear and flip over the obstacle course as though it was a pleasure, second only to standing in the pay line. Then, when the lads are pounding their collective ears, check all the records, try to figure where you could do better and where the boys themselves need additional instruction. This care-free existence goes on for 12 weeks for the youngsters, for the DI it is even longer. Before he sees his platoon, PI's Dempsey has committed the entire roster of names to memory, House of San Diego has studied all records on each individual in his platoon. They both have every man in their platoon pegged within three days' time.

During the early transition period, DIs say they can predict those who will

make the grade and those who can't. The recruit may not know it, but each of his actions in early days is studied and evaluated. Sometimes the DI errs in his estimation. When it works out for the benefit of the Corps and the individual, nobody is happier to admit the miscalculation than the DI.

House tells the story of the 130-pounder who was having a struggle getting through at San Diego. It appeared the boy wasn't long for the platoon—motivation was poor—assimilation inferior—overall it looked like he just couldn't get with it, so he was tentatively marked for "civvie street." Suddenly the lad produced in a dramatic manner to the astonishment of House and his junior DIs. This happened when the platoon took on another outfit in a spectacular game of Push Ball, a game played like soccer only the ball is six feet in diameter. House's platoon and the opposition had battled to a standstill. The big ball was being mightily pushed by both platoons and going nowhere since the stress was about equal. Everybody was pushing but the "problem child." He was off to one side as usual.

This time he wasn't just moping around, he was studying the situation. Suddenly he peeled off and charged at the rear of his platoon. He went up over the backs of his shipmates, up, up until he sprawled across the top of the stalled ball. As he had figured, his weight applied at that point was just enough to get it rolling toward the goal. It worked. The boy went down the other side taking some of the opposition with him and then the ball rolled over him, followed by his platoon. His tactic worked so well he tried it again later and the platoon scored another goal. House had to pull him out of the game for fear he'd be injured. A couple of weeks before, the boy had signed his enlistment papers, but on the athletic field at San Diego he joined the Marines. These are the incidents DIs like to remember best.

Athletics now has a big part in the recruit program at both bases and, for sometime, the Corps has been telling the public via its recruiting signs, "The Marine Corps Builds Men." Do the DIs like to have athletes in the platoons? They sure do!

"This isn't because the recruit who has played on his school team adds to the esprit of the platoon," Dempsey says. "In the first place, I'd say that over 90 per cent of the men we start with are not in good physical condition. The ones who are have been actively taking part in some sport. As a result the training program is easier for them at first and because of their background in athletics they know the necessity for teamwork,"

(continued on page 84)

Think you have problems?

Here is the saga of the . . .

DI WIFE

by Pauline Cotterell

THEY SEND the men to school to learn to become drill instructors; it's too bad something along the same line can't be set up for DI wives.

There's little possibility an academy will ever be organized for this purpose, but when you hear what Rosemarie Dempsey and Gloria Jean House have to say on the subject of being the wife of a DI you get the idea that maybe some sort of a course wouldn't be such a bad idea. Jean is married to Technical Sergeant James J. House, San Diego's distinguished DI, while Rosemarie's husband is Technical Sergeant Thomas J. Dempsey, equally distinguished, but from Parris Island.

Being married to a Marine sometimes calls for an extra measure of perseverance. When the Marine is a drill instructor though, the old fortitude is likely to get dog-eared.

A DI's tour of duty is 24 months and the period is not exactly jam-packed with hilarious moments and gay times for the DI or his family. Both Rosemarie and Gloria say, however, being the wife of a DI isn't nearly as bad as they had been led to believe when their husbands were ordered on to the drill field.

The big thing from a wife's standpoint is adjusting to the schedule and the type of routine which the DI must follow. This takes time and that's where either some advice or a school would come in handy. The problems of a DI's wife are considerably different from those faced by the wife of the average Marine.

A course for DI wives would have to include instruction on forbearance; how to keep meals warm long after they've been prepared; history and traditions of the Marine Corps; forbearance; how to understand the patois spoken at a recruit depot (everything is abbreviated to a jumble of letters), and, lastly, forbearance.

How to make home repairs could well be part of the course, since the DI is usually out on the "grinder" when the sink gets stopped up.

Perhaps the main thing that student wives taking the course would have to learn is that while hubby is a DI, prac-



Photo by SSgt. Woodrow W. Neel
With Mom and Dad strategically placed on the flanks, Kathy, Vicky and Gina House view National Airport upon arrival from San Diego

tically everything comes second to that vast, all encompassing object known as THE PLATOON. Whatever THE PLATOON does is a source of major concern to the DI. How it eats, fires the rifle, marches, rests, hikes, takes its shots, is studied and evaluated, this isn't accomplished in a nice neat office, it's done every waking moment whether the DI is on duty in the compound or at home.

The 75 souls making up THE PLATOON come in for attention as well. To the wife, THE PLATOON may be a nebulous item when it starts on its 12 weeks of training, but by graduation time she generally knows all about its moments of fleeting glory and times of despair.

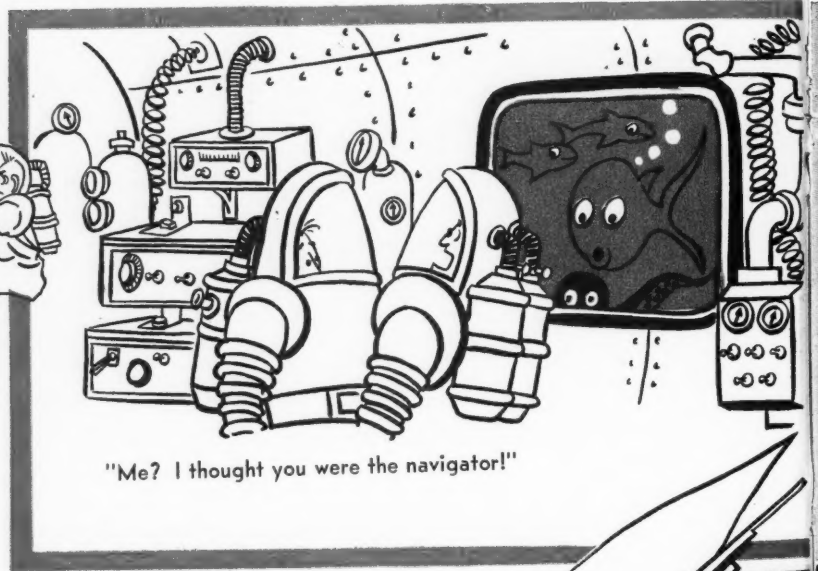
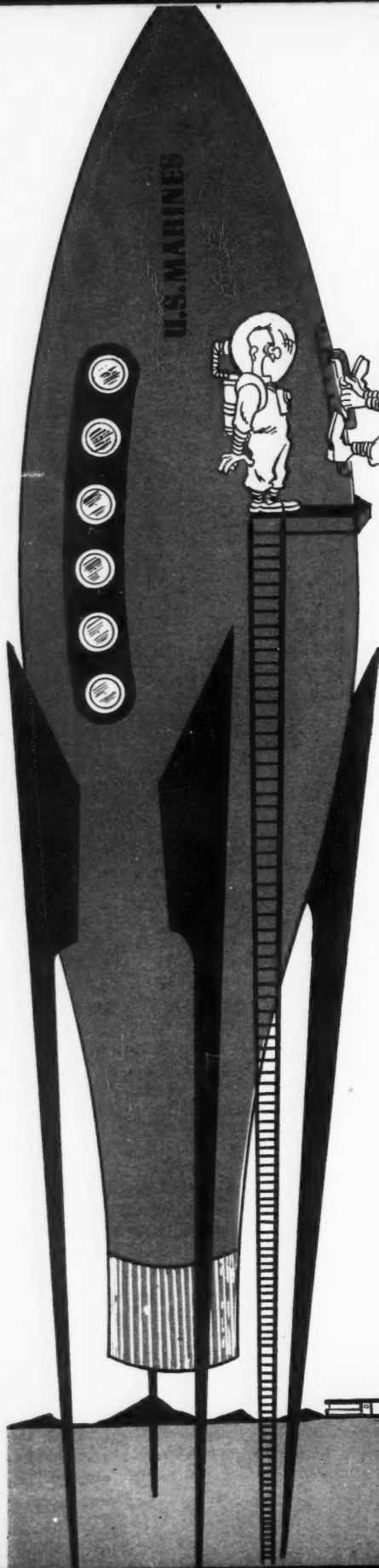
Graduation at Parris Island is a big thing in the life of the Dempsey family. The Dempseys have three children and they get a big bang out of the event. Thomas, Jr., 6, and the five-year-old

twins, Michael and Karen, swarm aboard the grandstand and point out Dad on the field to everybody within shouting distance. Rosemarie says its a great feeling to sit out there with the families and watch the ceremony, it makes all the odd hours and missed meals of the past three months seem worthwhile.

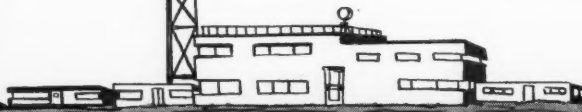
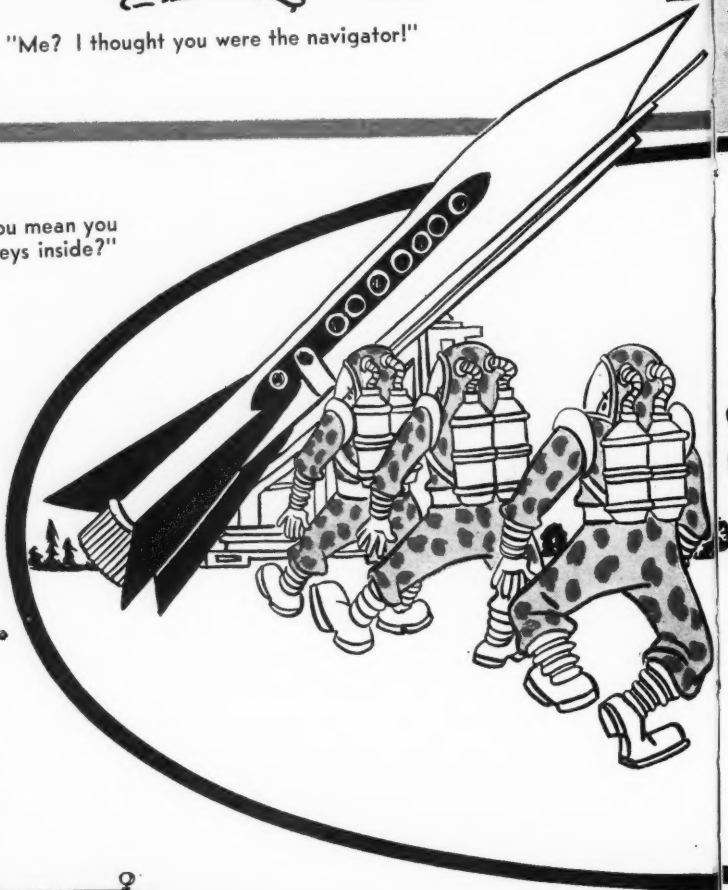
Occasionally there is a sour note. At one ceremony Tom's superior stopped by and told Rosemarie what an excellent job her husband had done with the platoon. The comment wasn't lost on those sitting nearby. One woman turned to another and said sadly, "She's married to a 'drill instructor!'"

Another time Rosemarie was riding a bus in Beaufort when a lady sat down and struck up a conversation. They worked over the weather and local shopping facilities when the new acquaintance volunteered that she was about to (continued on page 90)

Leatherneck

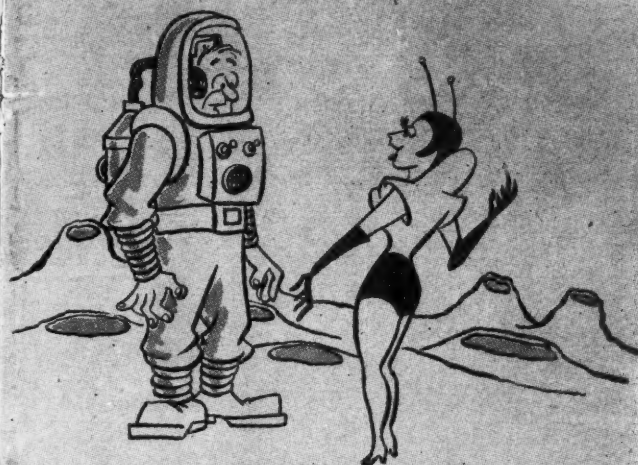


"What do you mean you
locked the keys inside?"

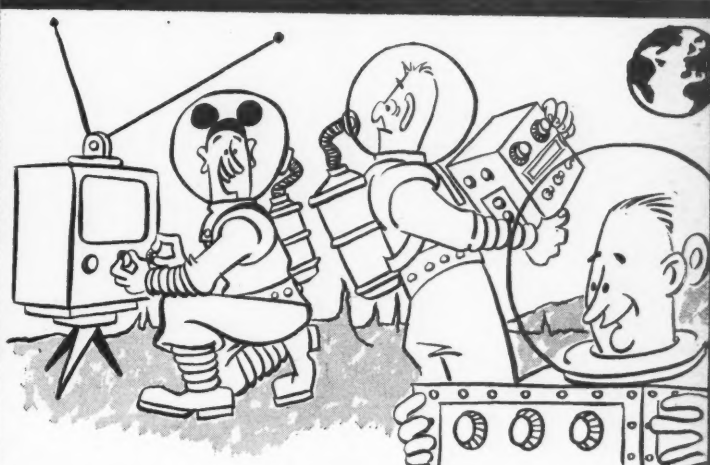


Laffs

BOB FLEISCHAUER



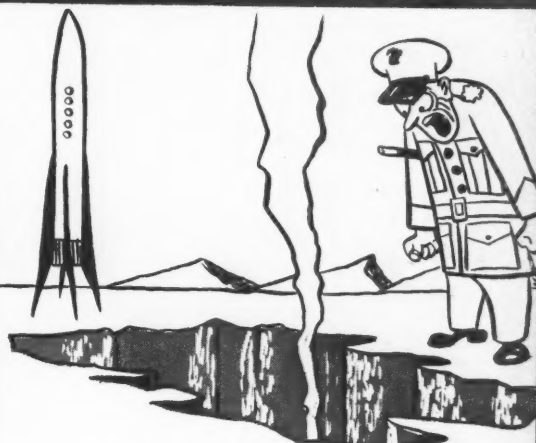
"Britt ... Schmitt ... Zttsa ... chocolate bar?"



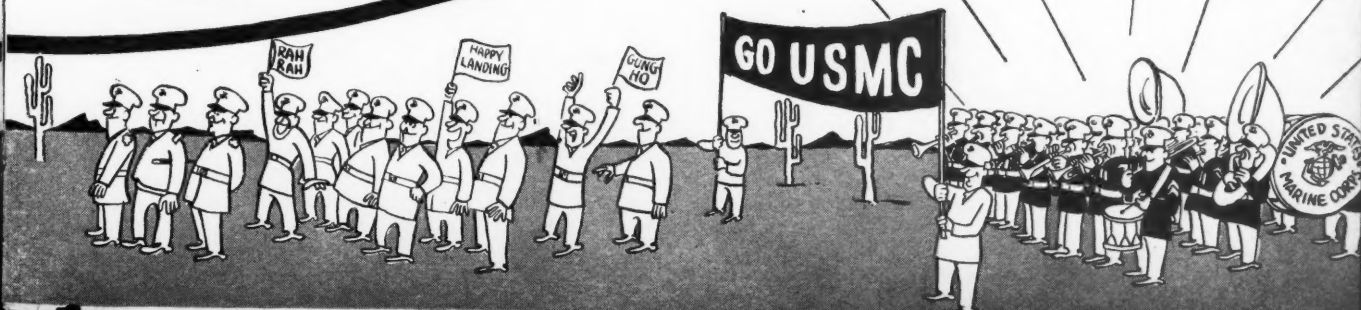
"Hey fellas what time is it back home?"



"Dammit Crudly! I said the word has been changed to green side out!"



"I say you down there! Who told you to put it in reverse?"





HANDLE WITH CARE

Disarming ordnance is a tricky business. You're permitted only one mistake

IF A 2000-POUND aerial bomb or an atomically armed guided missile dropped into your backyard and failed to explode you would probably take off at high port and make a few frantic telephone calls from a safe distance. In answer to your complaint, a graduate of the U. S. Navy's Explosive Ordnance Disposal School, Indian Head, Md., would grab a handful of tools, carefully approach the object and coolly disarm it. The knowledge and special ability possessed by the Explosive Disposal technician was gained in 12 or more weeks of intensive study at the only school of its kind in our defense set-up.

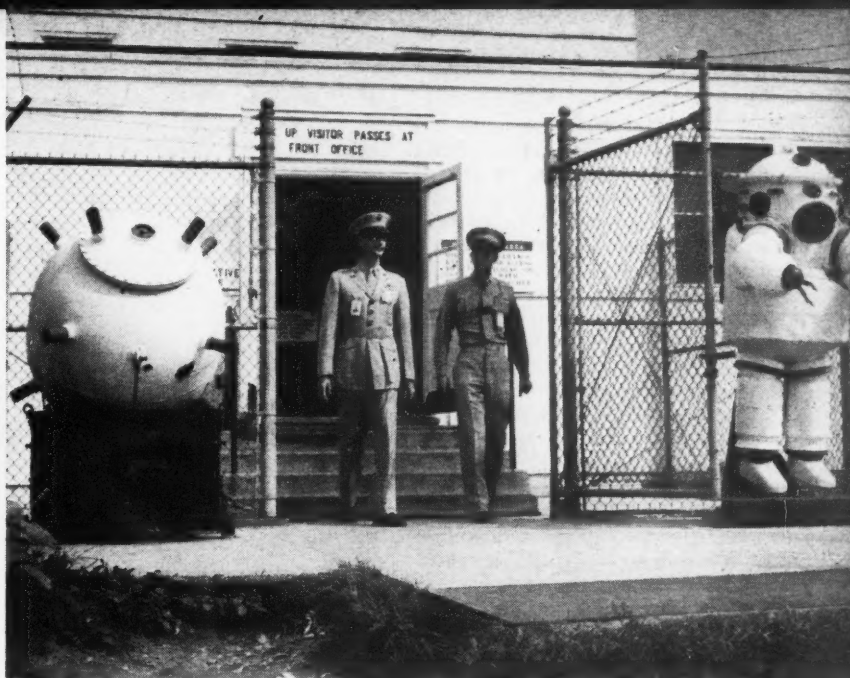
Explosive ordnance disposal is a relatively new field. The British created it during the early days of World War II when the Germans, with their huge superiority of air power, nearly paralyzed Britain's war effort with unexploded munitions. During their demoralizing air blitz against the British Isles, the Nazis dropped ton after ton of highly complex and dangerous mines and bombs on the crowded cities and countryside. About one-tenth of these mines and bombs were fitted with the newly developed long-delay fuze, set to detonate from one to 80 hours after impact. In addition, another five percent or more of the dropped munitions

failed to explode because of malfunctions. The time-fuzed and dud ordnance continued to explode for days after the all-clear siren had signaled that the planes had gone. It was no longer safe to return to home or work-bench. Factories were idled, traffic immobilized and the general war effort practically halted. To recover and dispose of the unexploded ordnance British Mine and Bomb Disposal Squads were hastily formed.

This first small band of intrepid men learned their lessons the hard way. They devised methods of disarming the bombs by the trial and error method. An error meant finding quick replace-

by TSgt. Paul C. Curtis

Photos by
the author and
PH2 L. J. Lewis, USN



A World War II mine and a Japanese diving suit flanked Capt. Vic Freudenberger and TSgt. P. Buccoliero as they left the EOD school



Lt. J. B. Pleasants gave a familiarization lecture on mines and other underwater ordnance. Navy students get a full course in this subject

ments for the depleted Disposal Squad. Of the original 46 bomb disposal personnel, only eight or nine were alive in January, 1942.

The United States Navy recognized that America might some day be faced with a similar problem and got into the business of ordnance disposal shortly before our entry into the Second World War. A mine disposal school was started at the Naval Gun Factory, Washington, D. C., in May, 1941, and a bomb disposal school was established on the campus of the American University in January, 1942. These schools functioned as separate organizations throughout the war but they were combined, moved to Indian Head, and established as one school—the Explosive Ordnance Disposal School—in November, 1945.

The EOD School teaches the safe recovery and disposal of all types of explosive weapons. The list ranges from the powder-filled cannon balls and wooden keg mines of the Civil War to the very latest developments in blast devices. Its graduates are on call 24 hours per day to take on jobs that no men relish and few will tackle—disposing of unexploded munitions under all kinds of hazardous conditions.

Although the school is still the Navy's responsibility, it has been a joint effort since unification of the Armed Forces. The school is staffed with members from all branches of the service and it trains selected officers and enlisted men of the Army, Navy, Air Force and Marine Corps.

TURN PAGE

HANDLE WITH CARE (cont.)

Captain Victor D. Freudenberger and Technical Sergeant Peter A. Buccoliero are the Marine representatives on the staff. Capt. Freudenberger is the Marine Corps Liaison Officer and an Instructor-Supervisor. TSgt. Buccoliero is an instructor.

It would be difficult to fault Capt. Freudenberger's or TSgt. Buccoliero's knowledge of explosive ordnance and how to get rid of unwanted pieces of it. Buccoliero is as senior from the point of experience as any man in the field. He went through the old Bomb Disposal School when it was located at the American University and, except for a short tour of civilian life after World War II, he has remained in this field. Capt. Freudenberger also has an extensive background in EOD work. He went through the combined school at Indian Head in 1949, but before that, he was a trained demolitions man. The captain enlisted in 1938 and was commissioned as a warrant officer in 1944. He was a paratrooper during World War II and his first experience in blowing things up came during the Guadalcanal campaign when he helped prepare satchel charges to dislodge the Japanese from the caves on Gavutu.



Students were introduced to fuzes and main charges in the classroom. TSgt. P. Buccoliero explained the mechanisms of an air-to-air missile

Several courses are contained in the curriculum of the Explosive Ordnance Disposal School, but the heart of the instruction is the Basic Surface Ordnance Disposal Course. It is a highly

compact, intensified, 12-week course which keeps even the best of students burning the midnight oil and cracking books on weekends. Every trainee, regardless of branch of service, gets the basic course and the average student devotes from 20 to 25 hours each week to off-duty study.

In addition to the basic course, there is a six-week course in Special Weapons Disposal. Students in this course need a top secret security clearance (secret clearance is required for the other courses) and for Marines, it is limited to sergeants and above. Special Weapons Disposal is almost a separate field which becomes increasingly important with every new development in atomic and thermo-nuclear warfare.

A special course in deep-sea diving and underwater swimming is limited to Navy personnel. The Navy has the responsibility of disarming all underwater ordnance, even if it is located in a private swimming pool or a back-yard fish pond.

And there are several refresher courses that all EOD men must take periodically, even the summa cum laude graduates of the school. The refresher courses are more condensed than the basic course but they cover the same ground plus the newest methods and technique of ordnance disposal.

The Basic Surface Ordnance Disposal Course is divided into three phases or groups as they are termed by the school. The students advance from group to group, learning new subjects based on the material presented in previous instruction. The classes are



A dud bomb is not always disarmed. A block or two of TNT will get rid of the offending ordnance permanently and remove the danger



TSgt. H. Sanders was extra careful with a parachute bomb

small (usually 15-20 students each) in order to concentrate the instruction and to give every trainee plenty of opportunity for practical application.

Because explosive ordnance comes in many different shapes, sizes and destructive content, it is impossible to familiarize the students with every piece of domestic and foreign ordnance with which they might some day come in contact. The school teaches munitions by representative type and the trainees learn to recognize a mine, bomb, missile or other explosive by the job it was designed to do and the method by which it was delivered. The purpose and method of delivery also give an accurate indication of the kind of main charge contained in the ordnance and the type of fuze by which it is armed and detonated.

The first phase, or Group I, of the basic course is primarily academic. The trainees learn applied physical principles such as systems of measure, simple machines, principles of motion as applied to ordnance, characteristics of matter, energy, and fluid resistance. A background in high school physics is a big help in mastering this part of the course.

Group I also includes the study of land mines and booby traps, ordnance fillers and how to dispose of them, and a careful look at the varied types of fuzes used to arm explosive ordnance.

Every facet of the school's instruction is vital to the whole, but if any element takes precedence over another, fuzes would have to be placed at the top of the list. Unless the disposal technician is certain of the type of fuze with which a piece of ordnance is armed—and knows how to stop the action of that fuze—there is little he can do to render the ordnance safe.

In Group II, the trainees move along into the study of dropped munitions, guided missiles, and miscellaneous munitions such as explosive-powered seat and canopy ejection systems of supersonic aircraft. Anything explosive is within the realm of the explosive ordnance disposal technician and a misadventure with an aircraft's seat ejector can be just as fatal as tampering with

a 100-pound bomb.

In this phase, the trainees are also introduced to explosive ordnance reconnaissance which enables the specialist to determine the size and type of a bomb by merely looking at the hole it made in the ground. He can also tell whether the dropped or projected object exploded and where it is probably located if it did not go off on impact.

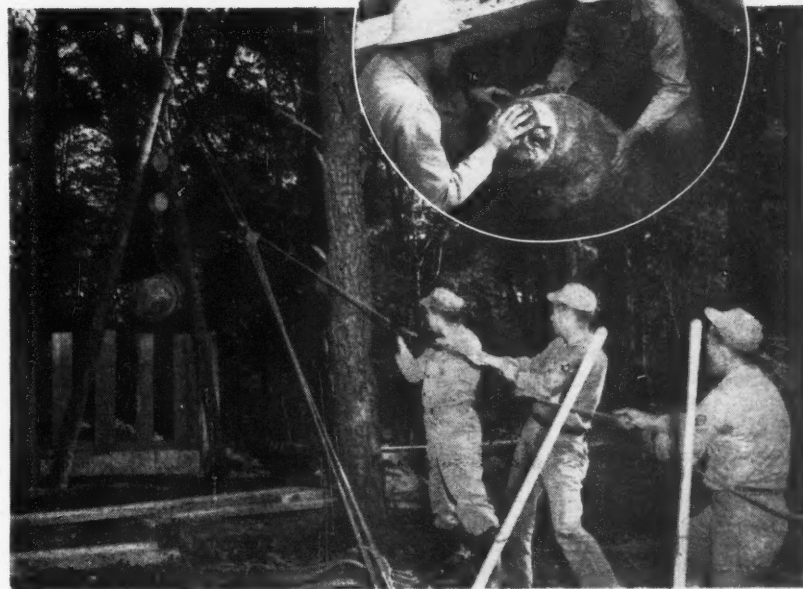
When the explosive ordnance disposal trainee arrives at the Group III phase of his training, he moves out to the Stump Neck Annex of the Naval Powder Factory. This is real boondocking country some 14 miles from the main station.

At Stump Neck, a man needs brawn as well as brains. Unwanted ordnance doesn't just lie on the top of the ground waiting for an EOD man to come along and disarm it. A bomb dropped from a high altitude may penetrate 80 feet below the earth's surface, depending upon the texture of the soil and the type and size of the bomb. Before it can be disarmed, it has to be recovered and the trained EOD man knows how to dig it out and remove it without blowing himself to Kingdom Come. The students call it "digging and rigging" and it requires a lot of back muscle and some engineering know-how.

In Group II, the students are also taught to destroy ordnance and am-

TURN PAGE

Sgts. H. Allen and R. Gray dug up this aerial "monster"



A field-rigged block and tackle was used to lift the huge bomb out of its crater. Dropped ordnance often buries itself deep into the ground



Navy Warrant Officer K. A. Ballew questioned TSgt. Sanders about a Japanese water mine. TSgt. P. Buccoliero (C) monitored the exam

Group III completes the Basic Ordnance Disposal Course and the students spend their final week of the 12-week course at Eglin Air Force Base in Florida. There they run through five full days of practical application of their previous instruction. Bombs, land mines, artillery shells, guided missiles and explosive ordnance of almost every description is dropped, thrown, projected or placed and the neophyte disposal technician must identify it, take the necessary action to render it safe, and dispose of it. It is a graduation exercise under the nearest thing to actual combat conditions. Following the trip to Eglin, the graduating students return to Indian Head for the Special Weapons Disposal Course or assignment to a field unit with their respective service.

Although every EOD man in the field can develop new methods of rendering ordnance safe or new tools with which to work, that function primarily belongs to the Explosive Ordnance Disposal Technical Center which is located at the Stump Neck Annex. The Tech

HANDLE WITH CARE (cont.)

munition with demolitions or by burning, and how to transport and store it, if necessary. They also learn the secrets of their profession—the main thing for which they came to Indian Head—how to render a piece of explosive ordnance safe and the tools with which they work.

Tools and rendering safe procedures are classified matter. An EOD man doesn't mind telling you *what* he does but he is mighty shy about telling you *how* he does it, and he won't show you the tools which are necessary in his line of work. The good reason for this goes back to the British and their first disposal squads.

Since the first disposal teams were so vital to Britain's war effort and because they were in desperate need of men to build up the first small units, the British felt that a little publicity might bring in volunteers. Several newspaper features were run in the British papers showing in detail the work the disposal squads were doing. Within weeks after publication, these newspaper features had reached Germany through neutral countries. The next load of mines and bombs was conveniently booby trapped with an extra fuze which detonated the bomb if the first fuze was withdrawn. The British lost a number of valuable men before they discovered what the Germans were doing. Rendering safe procedures have been cloaked in secrecy ever since.



MSgt. Robert Keller, attached to the EOD Technical Center, donned heavy diving gear for a plunge into the murky waters of the Potomac

Center is engaged in a continuing battle with the developers and producers of explosive ordnance. As soon as the munitions makers come up with a new explosive weapon, the staff of the Technical Center turn to and devise a means of disarming it in the event it fails to explode on impact. When the Tech Center develops a rendering safe procedure, the ordnance people get busy and invent a more ingenious method of fuzing the weapon. And the cycle continues.

The EOD Technical Center is also a joint operation and all branches of the Armed Forces work side by side to accomplish their missions. In addition to working out new rendering safe procedures, the Tech Center also designs and tests new tools. Master Sergeant Robert P. Keller, the only enlisted Marine on the staff, has been working for the past two years testing and evaluating two new sets of tools which will soon be sent to the field.

MSgt. Keller has been an Explosive Ordnance Disposal technician since 1950. He went through EOD School when the Marines were given the underwater disposal course and he is one of the few men in the Corps who is a qualified deep-sea diver. He dons the heavy diving gear and plunges into the murky Potomac every six months or so in order to maintain his status.

Captain Frederick D. Towle is the Marine Corps Liaison Officer to the Technical Center. He, and MSgt. Keller, keep a close watch on every new development in the EOD field and evaluate



The 3.5 rocket was familiar to Sanders, (L) who had been a small arms ordnanceman at Camp Lejeune. Gunner Ballew (R) checked him "OK"

it, relative to its benefit to or effect on the Marine Corps. The captain is revising the Demolitions Manual which is the handbook for all Explosive Ordnance Disposalmen in every branch of the Armed Forces. Keeping the Demolitions Manual up to date and preparing other technical information for publica-

tion and dissemination to the field is also one of the jobs of the Tech Center.

Explosive ordnance disposal work is not the easiest or safest job in the Marine Corps, regardless of whether you're working in the field or on a choice assignment teaching other men the trade. Getting through the school is not an easy matter either. No effort is made to nurse the student along and the staff has no qualms about dropping a man who doesn't quite make the grade. A passing mark on both the academic and practical phases of the course doesn't necessarily mean that the student will graduate as an ordnance disposal specialist. The worst thing a co-worker can say about an EOD man is: "I don't care to work with him." One or two statements from the staff of instructors or the group supervisors is enough to bring the student up before an Academic Board for a complete evaluation of what he knows, how he applies it, and his attitude to the work in general. The Academic Board makes the final decision as to whether the student graduates or returns to a less hazardous occupation.

A mediocre disposal man is just as dangerous as a mediocre jet pilot. Despite the extra pay for performing hazardous work, the satisfaction of doing a necessary job, and the danger that an aerial bomb or a guided missile might one day drop into my own backyard—I wouldn't care to work with any of them!

END

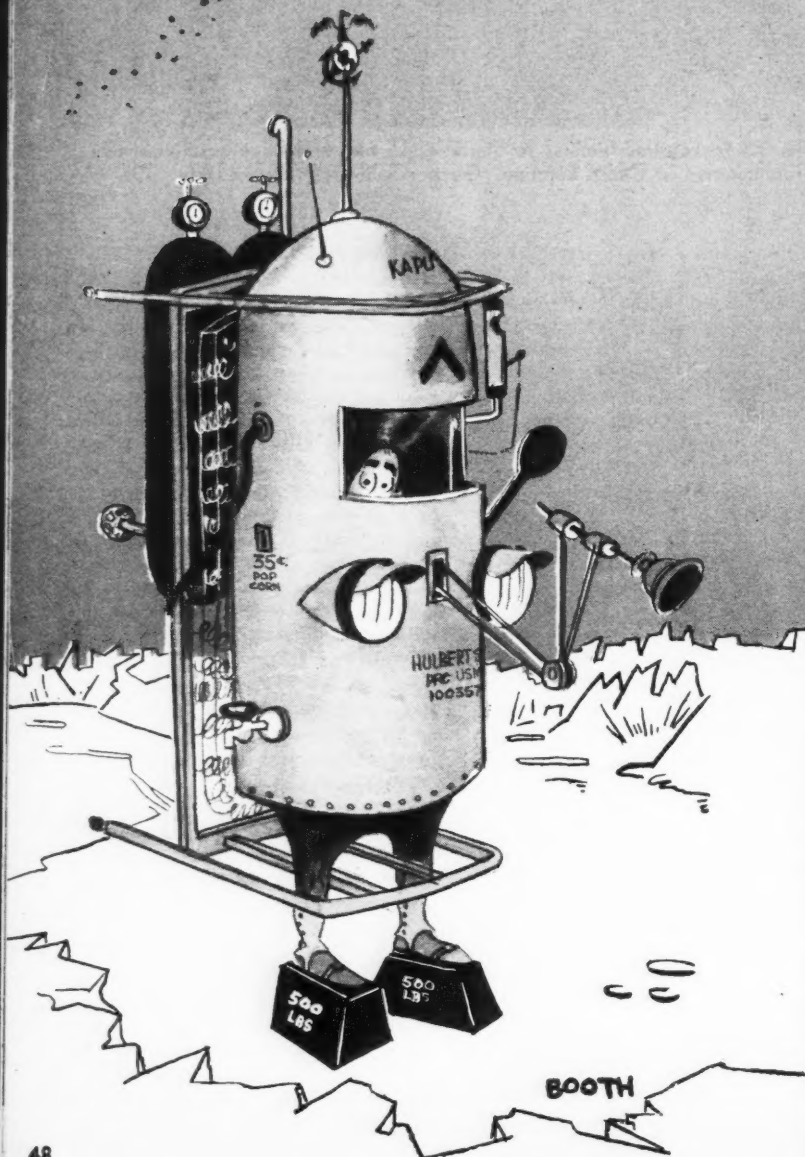


The Academic Board met to decide the fate of a student who was not making the grade. The field has no place for a mediocre disposalman

by William Milhon

(Reprinted from the April, 1949, *Leatherneck*)

UNDER OR LATER



April 1, '02

Dear Stinky:

I can't tell you where I am because the mail is censored. But the name of our base is Cow-jump and we are here on Operation Hey-Did-dle-Diddle. We're all lunatics up here. Remember those old songs that go June, spoon, croon...well, some bright night look up in the sky and think of me. I'm sorry I can't tell you where I am. Security is very strict.

Some of the guys are griping because they think somebody else should have landed. They say it isn't a naval operation at all—on account of there is no water up here, or air, or anything for that matter. In fact we live underground, deep under the rocks.

So don't keep asking me "Where on earth are you?" because I'm not. In fact I'm as far away as the Man in the (censored).

I love you very much. I love the Marine Corps, too. Please write to me.

X X X X X X X X X X

Your loving Hunk,

PFC Hulbert Stoops,

USMC

When Hulbert Stoops was transferred, his letters to, and from, Imogene took a beating. After all, it's a long way to the (censored)!

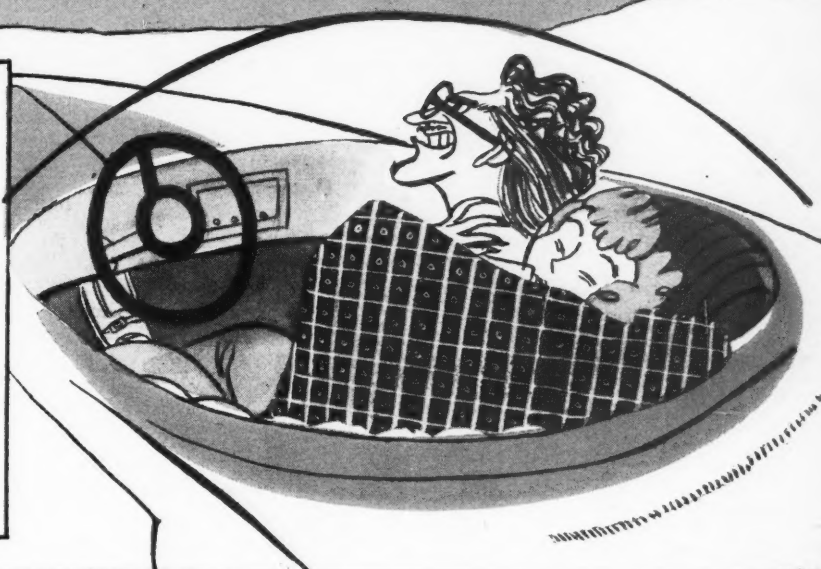
Darling Hunk of Man,

That's the silliest thing I ever heard of. Everybody knows the Marines have landed on the moon. It's in the newspapers all over with pictures of the S.S. Chaumont and the S.S. Henderson after they were converted into space ships. What do you mean, security? What's wrong with the Marine Corps anyhow?

I miss you very much. And I love you like nothing human. Every night we go out to look at the moon and we think of you.

SWAGBSK

Sealed with a great big sweet kiss
Imogene Bagg



Dear Stinky:

You just don't understand about the Marine Corps security regulations. So what if the newspapers do print that stuff. The Marines don't know about it. It's tradition. Like the last A and I inspection here. I didn't have my name stamped on my Mark IV utility suit (Space suit to you, honey bun) and the colonel got real sore. You see we have to stamp it right on the extension knob of the oxygen valve and I had mine stamped on the outlet cam stacking swivel frammis. As punishment he made me repeat the enlist-ed Marines' prayer. You know, the one beginning: "I love my atomic pistol, because it is my life..."

After I recited that, the colonel turned on his heel,

a lieutenant by the name of Murchison, and they crawled through the tunnel to bubble #11 which we use as an officers club. They use, that is.

I am in charge of supplies here, which is a very important job. I weigh everything when it comes in. And then I take care of the correspondence. You know, letters, and memos, and stuff like that.

I'm glad you're thinking of me. Say, who looks at the (censored) with you? Is it Millie down the street? Don't catch cold and be a good girl because I love you.

I have to weigh the supplies now, so I will close.

X X X X X X X X X X
Hunk

PFC Hulbert Stoops,

USMC
TURN PAGE



LUNAR OR LATER (cont.)

Dear Hunk:

I read about the Marines every day in the papers. What's this about everybody being court-martialed for wasting supplies? I hope you aren't doing it, Hulbert. I remember how you used to eat everything. But please don't eat so much. Congress is going to investigate you, I guess, since you are responsible for supplies.

I'm so proud of you. I knew you would be a great man someday. But be careful. Congress is talking about cutting off your appropriation. I wouldn't want anything to happen to you—and I think it's horrible even to think about cutting off a Marine's appropriation. Do you have a doctor on the moon?

We think about you every night. Naturally I cannot look at the moon by myself so I have found somebody to help me, and kind of take my mind off how much I miss you. Not Millie, either. There is a nice little boy across the street, just moved in, who holds on to my hand while we look at the moon and think of you. I do love you.

SWAK

Miss Imogene Bagg

P.S. If you find anything in the supplies you think I might like please send it to me, Hunk. I know you aren't taking any of that stuff, but if you love me, think of me, and send me some of it, too.

* * *

Dear Imogene:

Of course I love you. But I'm not stealing anything. Has everybody gone crazy? Look, they are sending us a lot of stuff, but it weighs less up here. See, if the QM sends us a thousand pounds of C ration and dog biscuits we only get about 200 pounds of it. That's just an example. I can't tell you exactly but everything weighs about a fifth or a sixth as much up here, I forget which. Anyhow when the Special Services officer took us on an outing last Sunday we had a high jumping contest. I jumped 25 feet in the air—if there was any air that is—and came in last.

And don't accuse me of eating the supplies. I weighed 210 lbs. back home, remember how you used to say I was so heavy. Well,

up here I only weigh 45 lbs. including my 782 gear.

I'm so glad you're looking at the censored with a little boy. It's like baby sitting, isn't it? I can just see you holding onto his little hand. I trust you all the way Imogene and I love you. How old is this little boy?

X X X X X

PFC Hulbert Stoops,
USMC

* * *

Dear Hulbert:

You hurt me deeply by not trusting me. And I always say when a man doesn't trust a woman that's a sign they don't love them. Not only that; how do I know you're being true to me? Up there with all those women and no policemen around to make you behave. I won't even discuss it with you.

ing out too late, but I am only thinking about you, Hulbert, and looking at the moon.

I'll be eighteen next month, Hulbert, and I wish you could be here.

Eustace and I are celebrating our birthdays together, as his birthday is only five months away. Oh, I love you, Hulbert and even if you stole a space ship, I wouldn't care. I miss you very much.

As ever,

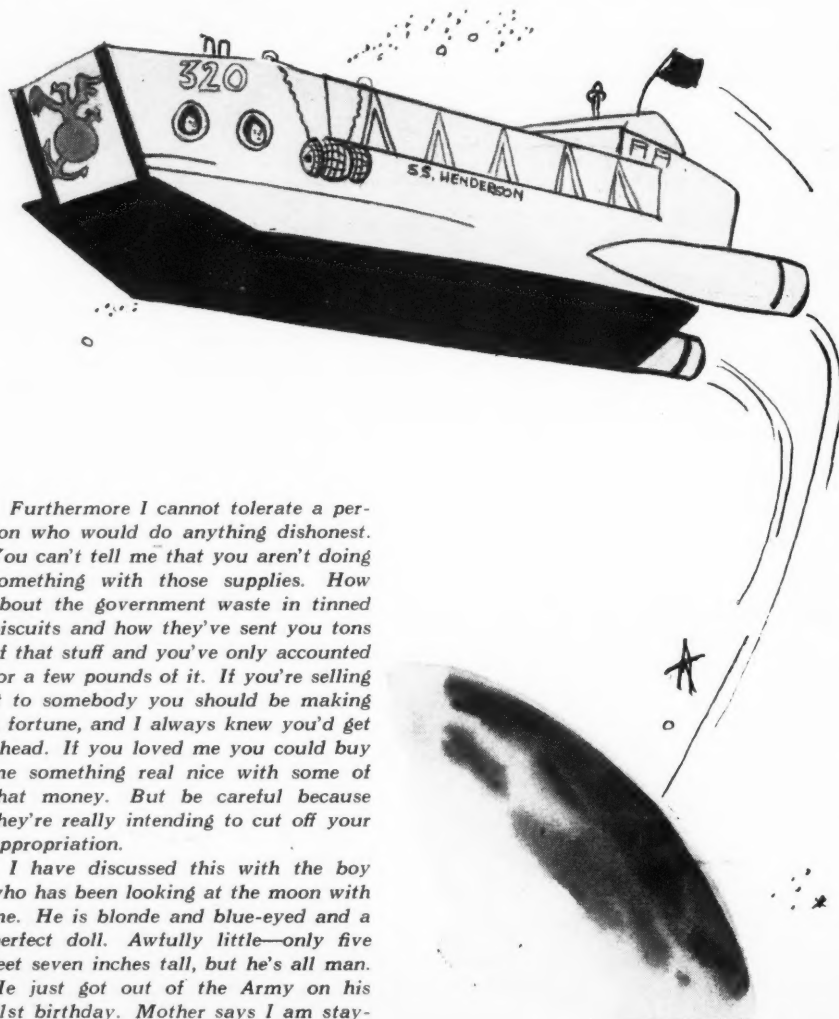
Miss Imogene Bagg

P.S. You'd better see your doctor or something if you only weigh 45 pounds. Eustace weighs 145, stripped.

* * *

Miss Imogene Bagg:

For the last time I'm telling you I'm not stealing anything. And there aren't any women on the (censored). There's not a living thing up here no flowers or trees or animals, or anything but our



Furthermore I cannot tolerate a person who would do anything dishonest. You can't tell me that you aren't doing something with those supplies. How about the government waste in tinned biscuits and how they've sent you tons of that stuff and you've only accounted for a few pounds of it. If you're selling it to somebody you should be making a fortune, and I always knew you'd get ahead. If you loved me you could buy me something real nice with some of that money. But be careful because they're really intending to cut off your appropriation.

I have discussed this with the boy who has been looking at the moon with me. He is blonde and blue-eyed and a perfect doll. Awfully little—only five feet seven inches tall, but he's all man. He just got out of the Army on his 21st birthday. Mother says I am stay-

detachment of Marines. Has everyone gone crazy?

Listen, things weigh less up here than they do down on earth. Look, if you had one apple on earth it would weigh the same as five or six apples up here. See, if they send us an apple from the earth, it's still an apple when it gets up here but it don't weigh hardly anything. They don't send any apples anyway.

If I get back there I'll bust that damn Eustace in the nose. Talk about me stealing things.

You're right about us having trouble with the supplies. The colonel came to my desk and stopped with a jerk—a captain by the name of Simplethwaite—and they asked me what I was doing with the sup-

sored) if you got to do it with a man. You listen to what your mother tells you.

As ever,
PFC Hulbert Stoops

* * *

PFC Hulbert Stoops, USMC
Dear Private,

We don't believe that stuff about the space pirates looting the rocket ships from the earth. It's in all the newspapers but we don't believe it. Those supplies are going someplace and the Marines are certainly stealing them. And what do you mean by no women up there? We read about that in the papers, too. And everybody is singing a new song called "A Space Ship Built For Two." I can imagine you in a space suit with one of those women. I can't imagine what I ever saw in you Mr. Stoops. Stealing equipment, indeed. And carousing with women. Sometimes I have to laugh when I think of what a fool I made of myself. Eustace says I'm right.

Yours truly,
Miss Imogene Bagg



plies. So now I am busy all day making out forms and I should be doing that now instead of writing to you. QM has trouble understanding about the weight, too. I've got a stack of forms three feet high to fill out so we can get the QM's books straight. See we are charged with 25 tons of C ration and dog biscuit but we only got about one fifth of that or one sixth.

But please explain to everybody that we aren't stealing anything or wasting anything.

And I'd just as soon you didn't look at the (cen-

Dear sweetheart, honey-babe:

We don't get the word up here very fast. It's the security regulations, I guess. We had an awful scare the other day. The rocket gang sounded condition red and our blood ran cold for several minutes. We watched the video screens as these strange and horrible creatures came across the craters toward us. But it wasn't (censored) animals or Russians or anything. (You'll die when I tell you this.) It was a detachment of female Marines sent up here to relieve us of our office

work. FMF girls. (Free the Men to Fight.)

After seeing my replacement, a staff sergeant, I love you twice as much Imogene, although she is twice as big. Don't believe everything you read in the damn newspapers.

The first thing the women did when they got here was weigh themselves. I guess they volunteered when they found out they'd lose a lot of weight on the (censored). They still weigh quite a bit. One of them is fast in escape hatch #3 and several boys with blow torches are trying to cut her loose. The hips you know. Some of the guys wish it was like it used to be in the old days back in 1950 when the Women Marines were pretty, but I don't. I love you Imogene. There's talk about us being transferred back to Johnston Island and I'm praying we'll get the break. And listen, I haven't stolen anything. All the supplies are right here. We are all Prisoners at Large but I'm sure this will blow over as soon as we explain to Congress about the weight.

Please say you love me, too.

As ever,
Your loving Hunk.
SWAGBWK

Sealed with a great big wonderful kiss.
P.S. Don't you believe anything that dog face tells you. They'll promise anything.

* * *

PFC Hulbert Stoops, USMC
Camp Cow-Jump
Forwarded to San Francisco
Forwarded to Portsmouth Naval Prison

Sir:

I must ask you not to correspond further with my wife, the former Miss Imogene Bagg, and now Mrs. Eustace Hardwick.

Sincerely yours,
Eustace Hardwick
former Brig. General
U.S. Army

END

Los Alamitos RESERVISTS

by Jack Lewis

Photos by John Brady and
Official USMC and USN Photographers

ONE WEEKEND each month, more than 400 Marine Air Reservists from throughout Southern California and Arizona converge upon the U. S. Naval Air Station, Los Alamitos, California, for 48 hours of training in which "everything but the hangar door gets off the runway."

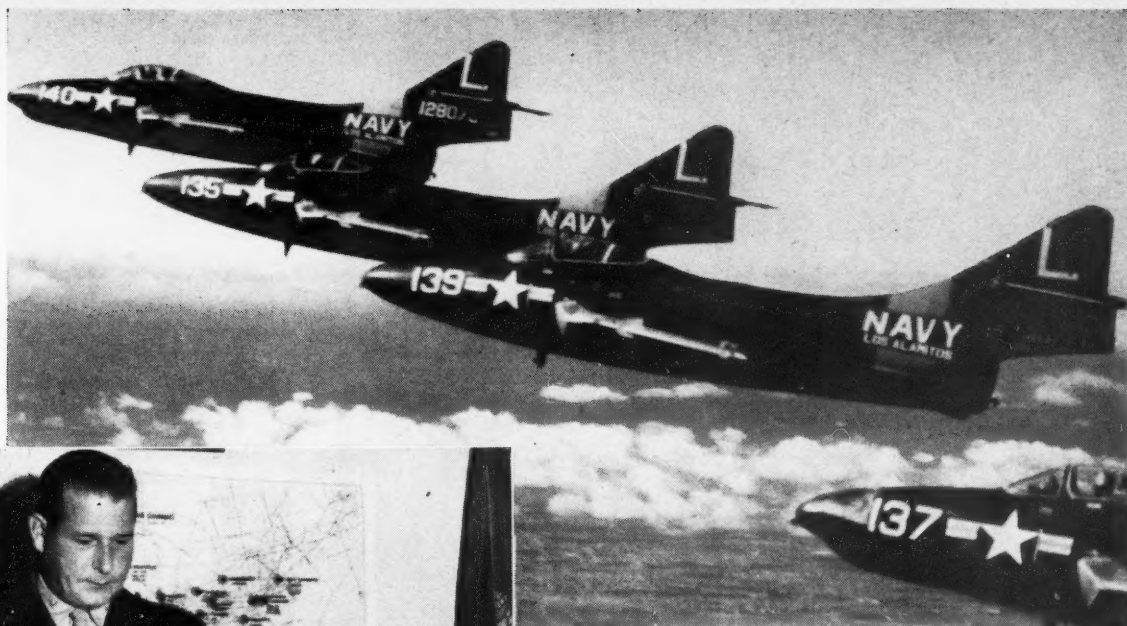
But, when the week end is over, they exchange the globe and anchor and their uniforms for a variety of civilian jobs which would stump even the experts who compile the Military Occupational Specialty manual.

Numbered among the personnel attached to Marine Fighter Squadrons 123 and 241, Marine Air Control Squadron 18, and Marine Air Reserve Group 2, are the deputy chief of police for the City of Los Angeles; an Arizona state senator; a minister; a former western movie star; a contingent of airline pilots, a top auto sales representative who served with the Marines in World War I, and an array of aircraft engineers and test pilots, who are engaged in perfecting the Nation's aerial defense weapons of tomorrow.

"In spite of this wide spread in civilian interests, all have one thing in common," declares Colonel Robert A. Harvey, commander of the Marine Air Reserve Training Detachment at Los Alamitos. "They fully realize the need for constantly maintaining a Ready Reserve, fully trained, which can be called on an instant's notice to reinforce the Regular Marine Corps should there be a threat to our country."



Major Doug Murray, Lt. Cols. Ed Ochoa and D. L. Clark, and Major J. Tara are the top officers in the two Cougar fighter squadrons



Close formation flying in the swept-wing Cougars is routine for the pilots of VMF-123 and VMF-241



Colonel Robert Harvey (R) and Lt. Col. Franklin Kemper are responsible for training Reservists

Everything except the hangar door becomes airborne when Air Reservists hit Los Alamitos



Senior echelon, although the most recently formed, is Marine Air Reserve Group 2, which was activated in November, 1955, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Edward Ochoa. Mission of the unit is to provide trained staff officers for mobilization needs of the Corps' aviation component and to train Reserve officers in those staff functions.

The group staff is composed of field grade officers who have performed outstanding service as members of the Organized Reserve squadrons. At the present it is commanded by Lieutenant Colonel David M. Williams, a Los Angeles newspaper distributor.

Proof that the group is well on the way to accomplishing its mission is reflected in the fact that all planning and

orders for the 1957 maneuvers of the three tactical units were issued by the staff.

While other squadrons were airlifted to MCAS, Cherry Point, N. C., or MCAS, El Toro, Calif., for their two weeks of Summer training in mass exercises as has been the pattern in past years, Los Alamitos-based units poured into the Marine Corps Auxiliary Air Station at Mojave, Calif., braving hot desert winds and thermometer-swelling temperatures of 120 degrees — and higher—to prove that their 50 weeks of once-a-month training had paid off.

Support was offered by the regular MCAAS contingent, Navy personnel assigned from the station keeper staff at Los Alamitos, and a "loan unit" ordered to the training detachment

from the Third Marine Aircraft Wing at El Toro.

Although maneuver flying was restricted, due to an ordered conservation of fuel throughout the Reserve program, the exercises served as the frosting on the fiscal cake, according to Major Lawrence N. Crawley, a Reservist assigned to the Detachment staff as operations officer. The pilots of the two Cougar jet squadrons, who number approximately 100 officers, "flew more than 60 trips around the globe during the year," he stated in drawing an equivalent.

Men and officers of VMF 123, which Lt. Col. Ochoa now commands, have much to live up to, as have personnel of the sister fighter squadron, 241. Both made magnificent records during

TURN PAGE



Captain R. J. Fagot (kneeling) and the aerial gunnery team checked their targets after an air-to-air shoot. The team made a high score

LOS ALAMITOS (cont.)

World War II. The former was commissioned in September, 1942, and served two combat tours in the Pacific. Pilots first saw action at Munda in August, 1943, operating from Guadalcanal and the Russell Islands.

In 1944, after reorganization and training at Santa Barbara and Mojave, the squadron began operating from the carrier *USS Bennington*, conducting strikes against Tokyo as well as supporting the Iwo Jima landings and the entire Okinawa campaign. During this period, the squadron was awarded the Presidential Unit Citation, and was decommissioned shortly after hostilities ended.

VMF 123 was recommissioned as an Organized Reserve Marine Fighter Squadron with its home base at NAS, Los Alamitos, early in 1946, and men and officers trained one week end monthly until the outbreak of the Korean War.

VMF 241, which sprang from the roots of the famed Ace of Spades and the Sons of Satan squadrons, originally was commanded by Major Lofton R. Henderson, for whom Henderson Field at Guadalcanal was named. The officer was killed while leading his squadron in the Battle of Midway.

Captain Richard Fleming, first Marine aviator to receive the Medal of Honor in World War II, also killed at Midway, was an early member of the squadron. In addition, every pilot of

the unit, then designated as VMSB 241, was awarded the Navy Cross and all gunners the Distinguished Flying Cross as a result of the action at Midway. This record has been unequaled by any other squadron in the history of Marine aviation, but the price was high; 10 officers and 13 enlisted men were killed during the battle.

The squadron later spearheaded attacks at Rabaul and New Britain, re-

ceiving praise from both Admiral Halsey and General MacArthur. In the latter days of the war, the unit was active in the Philippines campaign and was awarded the Presidential Unit Citation, a Navy Unit Citation and the Army Commendation ribbon.

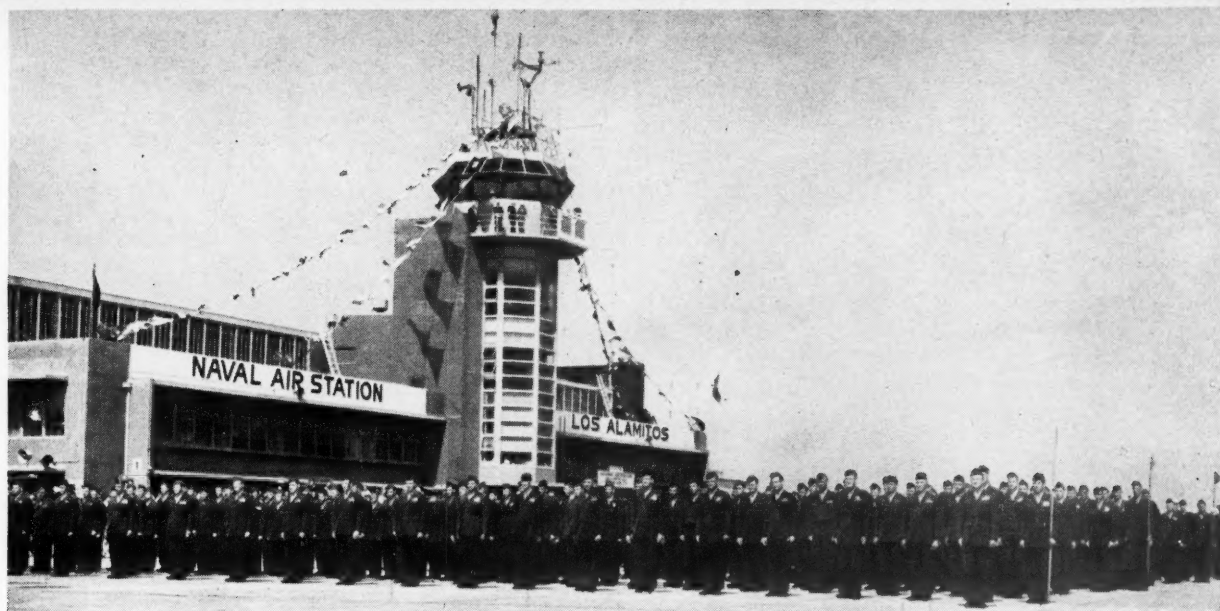
Decommissioned in late 1945, VMF 241 was reborn less than a year later under the command of the late Lieutenant Colonel Edwin Moore, who died in a training crash after being recalled to active duty in the early days of the Korean hostilities.

During the years between World War II and the 1950 mobilization, VMF 241, now commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Donald Clark, continued its mission of continuous training with the result that more than 80 per cent of the personnel volunteered for immediate overseas duty upon recall to active status. By coincidence, Lt. Col. Clark was commanding officer of VMF 123 at the time of the mobilization. He served as a fighter pilot in Korea, commanding VMF 312—the famed “Checkerboard” squadron—prior to rotation. Upon release from active status in 1955, he was reassigned to Los Alamitos, and took command of the squadron in September of that year. He is with the administrative staff of North American Aircraft, Lakewood, Calif.

Lt. Col. Ochoa saw duty in Korea and later at MCAS, Kaneohe Bay, Hawaii, prior to his release in 1955. After serving as commanding officer of MARG 2 upon its activation, he assumed command of VMF 123, when



MSgt Roger Randall, Sgt. J. Williams and Major Oscar Loftstrom, Aviation Reservists, are assigned to VMF-241's engineering section



The four units that train at Los Alamitos make an impressive picture in formation. In addition to

the two fighter squadrons, MACS-18 and Marine Air Reserve Group Two train at the Air Station



Majors L. Crawley and D. Christensen approved of new colors which make the planes easy to see

Lieutenant Colonel James F. "Skeets" Coleman, then an engineering test pilot with Convair Aircraft, accepted an East Coast post as military relations representative for Fairchild Aircraft. Coleman, during his tenure of command at Los Alamitos, tested the first vertical take-off fighter aircraft and was named a winner of the 1955 Harmon International Aviation Trophy.

Ochoa, in civilian life, is associated with the missile experimental operations of Douglas Aircraft.

Lieutenant Colonel Glenn A. Erickson, a Long Beach high school science instructor, has commanded Marine Air Control Squadron 18 since September, 1955. The majority of the men in his unit hold civilian positions in the electronics field or are pursuing such

careers in their high school and college studies.

MACS 18 was commissioned as an Organized Reserve squadron at NAS, Los Alamitos, in February, 1947, and trained novices in radar and electronics, being initially designated as a ground control intercept squadron. Its men and officers also were called to active duty August 1, 1950, and a great percentage of the personnel found themselves overseas less than six weeks later, taking part in the invasion at Inchon and the recapture of Seoul.

MACS 18 was reactivated in November, 1951, under the command of Captain Ralph J. Clabb, Jr. Today, it is the only Marine Reserve unit on the West Coast which is designated as an "early warning" squadron and is equipped and trained to detect approaching enemy aircraft, which might strike at the industrial centers of Los Angeles and Long Beach, as well as the mammoth naval base in the latter area.

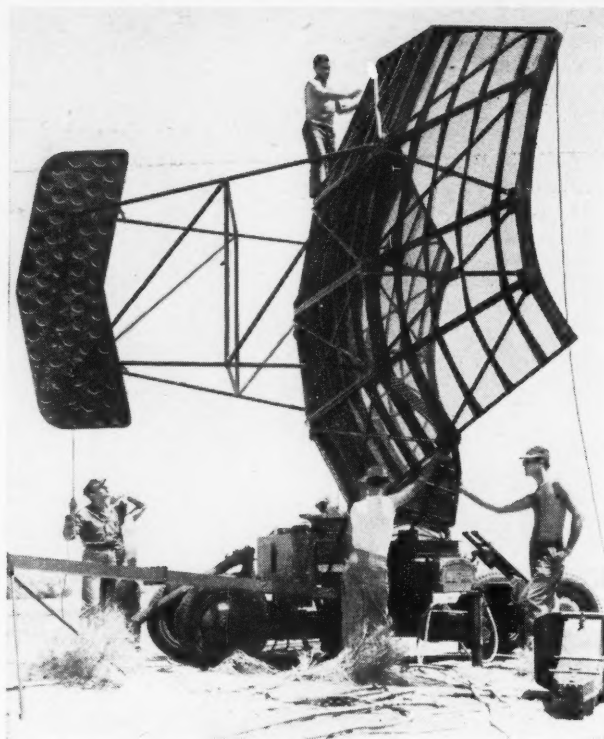
During the years of the Korean action, the three squadrons existed for a time only on paper. As the squadrons were deactivated for practical purposes, personnel were being ordered to existing elements.

All of the squadrons are bolstered by an "Arizona Special," an R5D transport which makes a circuit between the air station and the cities of Phoenix and Tucson, Ariz., late on Fridays preceding drill weekends. Nearly 50 officers and men from these communities are flown in for the drill sessions, being bunked down in one of the barracks prepared for them. The

TURN PAGE



A recent enlistee, Pfc Byron Bailey, (R) received skillful guidance from veteran SSgt. John Hosford



Twice named the outstanding air control squadron, MACS-18 personnel take their training seriously

LOS ALAMITOS (cont.)

men are returned to airfields in their home cities late Sunday after the weekend training has concluded.

Strength of the squadrons is constantly being increased by young pilots and noncommissioned officers who have done tours of duty with the Regular Establishment and have been released from active duty, but still have a military obligation to fulfill.

The six months training program for Reservists without previous active duty also has found favor with enlistees at Los Alamitos, according to Master Sergeant I. T. Anderson, the detachment recruiter. Thus far, more than 40 men have completed the training, which consists of 12 weeks of basic training at the Marine Corps Recruit Depot, San Diego; three weeks of combat training at Camp Pendleton, and a final seven weeks of specialized aviation technical training at Naval Aviation Technical Training School, Jacksonville, Fla.

The Los Alamitos detachment now is limited to a quota of six trainees in this category each month, but has a continual waiting list of men eager to participate.

This interest has been further aroused by the case of Pfc Donald R.

Kimble, Newport Beach, Calif., who is thought to have accomplished a feat unequalled by any other member of the Marine Corps Reserve, according to MSgt. Anderson.

Upon applying for enlistment, Pfc Kimble answered all 90 questions on the Applicant Qualification Test correctly, taking slightly over half of the time allotted. As a result, his high school records were checked while he was undergoing basic training at San Diego and his marks were found to be outstanding. He now has completed the six months training course, and will be reassigned to a Reserve squadron this month (January).

As a result of the showing he has made, Kimble will take the entrance examination for the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis next month. Some day, if all goes right, he expects to return to Los Alamitos as a Naval pilot.

Master Sergeant Dean Spencer spends his working days as a sound recording technician for Walt Disney Productions, but on drill week ends he is in charge of the parachute loft. He had been on the Marine Air Reserve Training Detachment staff at Seattle, Wash., prior to his release from active duty in late 1956.

He was a barn-storming parachute jumper in the late 1920s, then a Holly-

wood stuntman, before film executives changed his name temporarily to Monte Rawlins and made a western film star of him. He starred in a series called "The Masked Phantom," which now is on the television circuit throughout the Nation.

Major John Tara, Portuguese Bend, Calif., is a senior pilot for Western Airlines, besides being executive officer of VMF 241; Captain Bond Johnson, Informational Services Officer for VMF 123, is a Protestant minister and pastor of a church in nearby Inglewood. Capt. Johnson entered the ministry after earning his commission in World War II; Staff Sergeant Harry Hoover, a supplyman, is a civilian employee at MCAAS, Mojave, and lived in his own quarters aboard the station during Summer maneuvers there; Lieutenant Colonel Frank Walton who heads the intelligence section of MARG 2, is Deputy Chief of Police in Los Angeles.

During World War II, Walton was intelligence officer for the famed "Black Sheep" squadron, and was a police inspector at the time of his recall to active status in 1950. For a time, he was in charge of the Los Angeles Police Academy, and was responsible for the law enforcement training of a number of the officers and men now associated with the Los Alamitos units.

Col. Walton recently was awarded a

Purple Heart for wounds received during the early days of World War II—15 years after receiving the injury.

Chief Warrant Officer Lindsey Sadler, oldest man associated with the Los Alamitos elements, is attached to MACS 18, where he regales the younger members with tales of the "Old Corps." He fought with Marines in World War I and reenlisted when the Pearl Harbor attack brought the United States into World War II. He also saw service during the Korea War.

The Marine Air Reserve Training Detachment, which oversees the week-end training of the squadrons, has a complement of five officers and 94 enlisted men. Of the officers, all are pilots excepting Major Nat Grayson, the adjutant, who has 16 years' service. Col. Harvey, the only Regular officer assigned, is a veteran of 22 years; Lieutenant Colonel Franklin L. Kemper, his Executive Officer, has 16 years and combat service in World War II on his record; Major Crawley, the detachment's Operations Officer, 15 years, and First Lieutenant Dennis P. Westergaard, five years. Westergaard serves as Assistant Operations Officer. Major Crawley holds the Navy Cross, which he won at Okinawa, where he was credited with making passes at a Jap-



Lt. Col. David M. Williams (standing) heads the highly specialized MARG-2. If called up, these officers would be an Air Group Staff

anese kamikaze plane with empty guns until the latter crashed, missing the ship which was his target. To accomplish the feat, according to official records, the officer was forced to fly through a blanket of "friendly" anti-

aircraft fire, which was meant for the enemy suicide aircraft.

Master Sergeant Lewis C. Arnold, with 19 years' service is on his first tour of duty with an aviation unit in acting as the detachment's sergeant major. Master Sergeant Thomas D. Heiser, the unit first sergeant, has nearly 16 years in the Marine Corps, and the master sergeants who are in charge of the jet line are all equally qualified in years and experience.

The leading chief is Master Sergeant Tatsy Petrillo, while Master Sergeants Geoffrey Eklund, Paul C. Beaudrau and John A. Pocinich aid him in overseeing the job of keeping the Cougars in top condition.

Technical Sergeant Charles F. Colborn is in charge of training and spends much of his time snapping in new recruits in the ways of the Marine Corps.

For those who have enlisted under the six months active duty training program, an aviation indoctrination course is offered, while those who enlist for assignment directly to the squadrons undergo a six months long "short course" in basic training. Under the guidance of TSgt. Colborn, they are instructed in the traditions of the Marine Corps, military discipline and courtesy, close order and extended order drill, marksmanship (including qualification on the Los Alamitos range), and the other subjects familiar to those who have undergone standard recruit training at San Diego or Parris Island.

Graduation ceremonies from the course mark the entry of each of the "boots" into an active part in one of the squadrons.

Today the (continued on page 82)



Former "Miss Marine Air Reserve," screen star Karen Steele, talked with SSgt. R. L. Fike and Sgt. William Vejar during a recent visit

CORPS ALBUM



Submitted by Mrs. Charles D. Caldwell

Wooden barges were used to ferry men, automobiles and supplies to Parris Island in 1927. The "scenic" water route began at Port Royal

HERE ARE some more of the Old Corps photos which we will print as a regular feature. *Leatherneck* will pay \$15.00 for old photos of this type accepted for publication. Please include date, outfit, or any other available identification. Mail your Old Corps photos to **CORPS ALBUM EDITOR, *Leatherneck Magazine***, Box 1918, Washington 13, D. C. All photos will be returned.



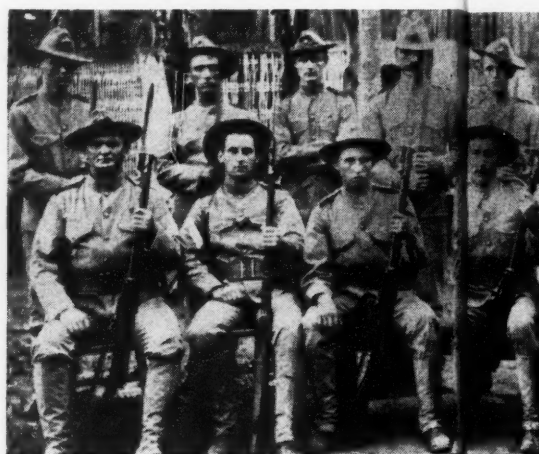
Submitted by WO John B. Cox, USMC (Ret.)

The Tenth Marines paraded in Tientsin in 1927. The "new" Corps was beginning to mechanize with tractors replacing artillery horses



Submitted by MSgt. H. M. Dedmond, USMC (Ret.)

General Smedley Butler (standing 3d from right) was a smooth-cheeked youngster as this officer group mustered for a picture in the Philippines

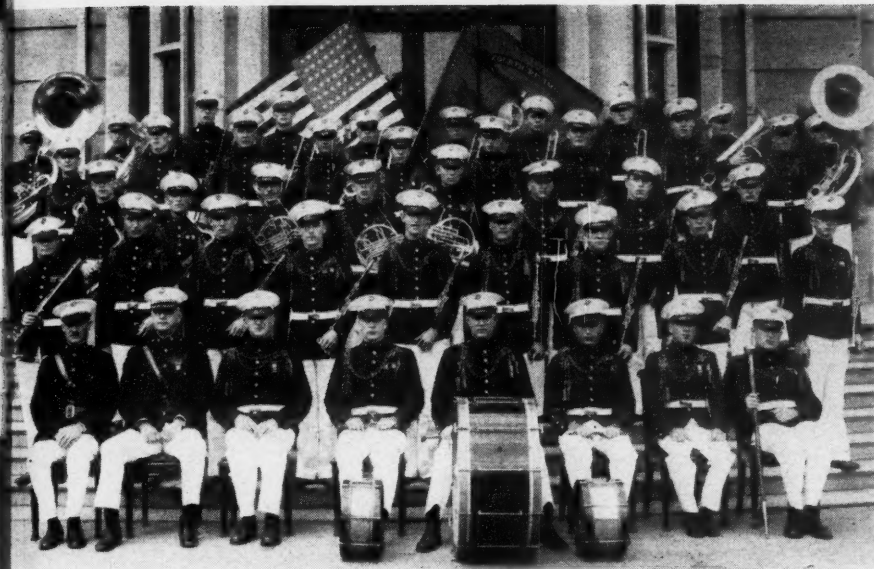


The Cavite jungles surrounded these old-time Marines in 1902



During World War I, Company "I" of the Eleventh Regiment trained on the muddy fields of Quantico,

sailed for Europe and distinguished themselves on the equally muddy fields of France and Germany



Submitted by Mr. Irving J. Dickman
The Fourth Regiment Band posed before playing an afternoon concert at the Majestic Hotel in Shanghai

From time to time, readers have requested information about the Corps Album photos we have printed. The following list of names and addresses of this month's contributors will make it possible for readers to write directly to the owners of the pictures for identification or information not contained in the captions.

Mrs. Charles D. Caldwell
Box 296, Port Royal, S. C.

John B. Cox
90 McNeill St., Encinitas, Calif.

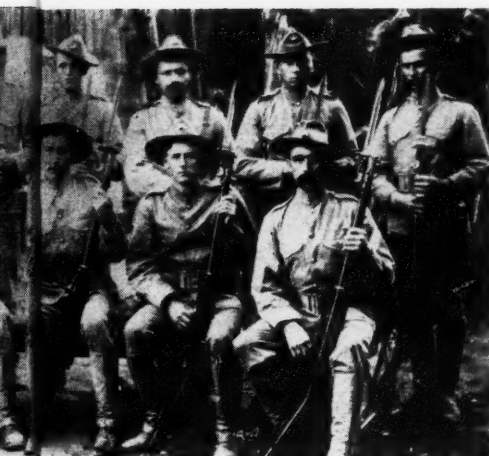
MSgt. H. M. Dedmond, USMC (Ret.)
4100 Bay St., N.E., St. Petersburg, Fla.

SSgt. Donald J. LuCore, USMC
Marine Corps Recruiting Station
Room 500, Federal Building
Public Square and Superior Ave.
Cleveland 14, Ohio

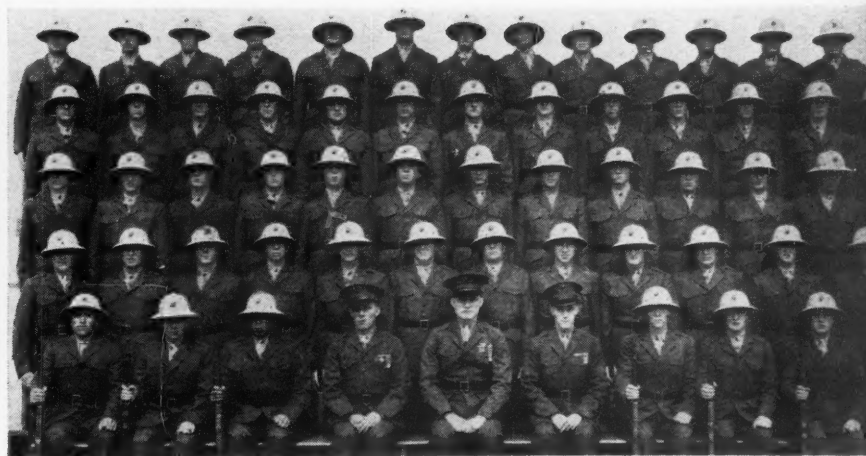
H. T. Nail
110 Country Club Drive, Elmira, N. Y.

Irving J. Dickman
3777 Alabama St., San Diego 4, Calif.

TSgt. Errett E. Sandlin, USMC
Marine Corps Recruiting Station
Post Office Basement, Sedalia, Mo.



Submitted by SSgt. Donald J. LuCore, USMC



Submitted by TSgt. Errett E. Sandlin, USMC
Sun helmets were a "trademark" of the early World War II boots. This helmeted group completed recruit training in only five weeks



Submitted by Mr. H. T. Nail

CANASTOTA

Basilio's climb to
the championship
is a classic example
of self-discipline



Official USMC Photo

The champ and brother Armando in a scene reminiscent of the old days when they did most of their boxing in their living room

by Dave Warner



CARMEN BASILIO, fifth man in the history of boxing to win both the world's welterweight and middleweight titles, began his ring career while stationed at Hawaii with the Corps. While a Marine he learned the value of conditioning and he's used the lesson to advantage in his long climb to two championships.

"The Marines teach you discipline," Carmen said, "and when I seriously went into boxing as a career, where you have to push yourself, I was able

AP Wirephoto

◀ Marines were very proud of the tough champ the night he defeated Sugar Ray

CLOUTER

to turn my Marine teaching into self-discipline, something every fighter needs.

"In the Marines there are things you've got to do whether you want to or not. If you don't fight it, after awhile it becomes easy to follow orders. The Marine Corps is a great experience for any kid coming out of high school. I know. I learned something there I'll never forget the rest of my life."

When he was seventeen, Basilio decided to join the Corps. He argued with his parents for eleven months until they allowed him to enlist on March 21, 1945. By the time he was shipped to the Pacific, the war was over. He put in 22 months, 16 of them on Guam, six in Hawaii.

At Hawaii, he heard about the All-Navy Boxing Tournament at Pearl Harbor. He had done a little informal boxing back home at Canastota (N.Y.) High and decided he could take care of himself in this contest. Besides, he had a very good reason for wanting to win in the tournament. The champs of the Pearl Harbor competition would be sent to San Diego to box in the mainland tournament.

Carmen, weary of island life, figured if he could get to the mainland, he might get a transfer to stay there. He won two of his three fights at Pearl Harbor, and although he was eliminated, he took consolation in the defeat—the man he lost to went on to the title round at San Diego.

Basilio got ready for his organized boxing baptism at Pearl Harbor by taking instructions from his gunnery sergeant, Jerry Plunkett with whom he still corresponds.

"He did a great job on organizing fights, and under him I got to know more about boxing. The Gunny had fought about 16 pro fights, and I had a great respect for him. I still get a lot of encouraging letters from him. He's stationed at the Marine base at Key West, Fla.

"My best buddies in the Marines were Jim Bender of Omaha, Herb Strimer of Orlando, Fla., Johnny Grillo of Cleveland and John Hardy of St. Louis. We all started together in boot camp at Parris Island and were together at Camp Lejeune, Camp Pendleton and overseas. We were in the Second Division all the way. I still enjoy exchanging letters with them and visit them



Photo by Herb Scharfman

The road to the middleweight title was rough in and out of the ring. Injuries almost stopped his career shortly after he and Kay married

whenever my travels take me near their homes.

"I was a pretty good softball player in the Marines, too. Funny thing, though, when I was at Guam, I was a darned good hitter, but when I got to Hawaii, I couldn't hit a lick, though our team won the 14th Naval Fleet Marine Force Championship.

"My older brother, Armando, was in the Marines and still is, and that was one reason I wanted to enlist, but the big reason was because the Marines are the toughest outfit, and I had to be with the toughest."

When Basilio got out of the Marines, people around his home town, Canastota, remember seeing Carmen walking down the street to the high school gym, carrying his boxing gear. Who could have predicted that one day this spunky little Italian kid from an onion farm would take his place among boxing's great champions, along with that other former Marine—Gene Tunney?

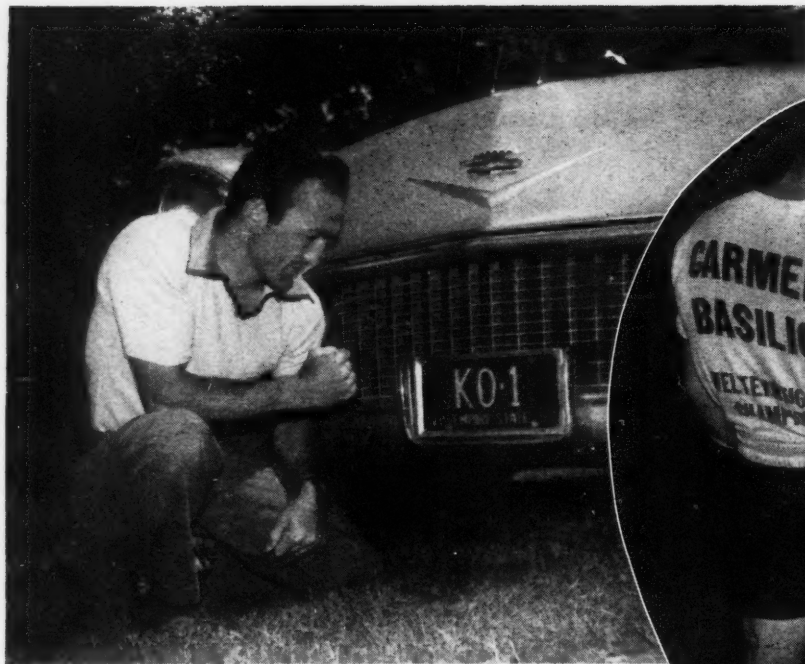
Like Tunney, Basilio nurtured the dream that one day he would become a champion. Carmen's father, Joe

Basilio, had bought him his first boxing gloves at the age of six. "It was like seeing gold," Carmen now recalls. "My brothers and I used to box for hours right in the living room." He remembers crying while listening to a radio broadcast of a fight in which his idol at the time, Jimmy Braddock, was knocked out.

After his discharge from the Corps, Basilio had 11 more amateur fights. He turned pro in 1948, and the year marked the start of a long uphill path to gold and glory.

His rocky climb to fame has been well reported. There was the time he hurt his wrist, then came down with bursitis early in his career, and just after having married. There were the pleas from his closest friends to quit the ring for his own good. There were the times he had to shovel snow all night and take a job in a factory to keep him going while he overcame the ailments which prevented him from boxing. There was the time he was victimized by a very bad decision, robbing him of a title. And his bitter feud,

TURN PAGE



Carmen's friends consider him overly modest. His one concession to fame rides the bumpers of his convertible

A young relative, Freddy, likes to climb into the ring with the big champion. Basilio says he shows promise



CANASTOTA (cont.)

since amended, with the International Boxing Club.

Through all the hardship, one characteristic stands high above the rest. He refused to quit. Toughness has always been the Basilio hallmark, and he had to be as tough in his heart as he is with his fists.

You won't get any argument from him if you mention that he's not listed among the smoothest fighters ever to step into a ring. Take the welterweights, for example. Ray Robinson, Henry Armstrong, Jimmy McLarnin, Mickey Walker, Jack Britton and Kid McCoy all may have been smoother, but Basilio bows to none in ruggedness and determination.

An early attitude, even among boxing experts, was to write him off as a guy who would wind up punchy because of his open style of taking a good punch to land one.

But the Canastota Clouter is a bit more clever than he's rated. "I don't take punches because I like to," he chuckles. "Anybody who likes to take punches is crazy."

Last Fall it was like old times for the Basilio family now that the oldest brother Staff Sergeant Armando is

stationed in the Marines' Syracuse recruiting office. Prior to his transfer, Armando, a career Marine, had been stationed at Quantico. He manages to be at ringside for most of Carmen's fights. "I get 'all shook up' watching him fight," he said. "But I had plenty of confidence that he would beat Robinson."

Getting all shook up watching their brothers fight is an old Basilio family custom. The youngest member of the clan, Joey, 21, recently followed Carmen into pro boxing ranks. Carmen is always at ringside when his kid brother fights and is as nervous as a long-tailed cat in a room full of rocking chairs.

"I don't feel those punches when I get hit," Carmen said, "but I feel every one that Joey takes. I get feeling all funny inside."

When the hunting season rolls around, the male members of the Basilio family take to the fields. Papa Basilio, in the fore, at 70, is still the best shot of them all.

"Carmen would like to be able to shoot as well as his dad; that's his goal," said one of the champ's friendly hecklers.

"Well, I'll tell you, my dad is terrific," Carmen replied. "He's a better hunter than anyone I know."

Although boxing is loaded with guys who had good pay days, then blew all the dough, Basilio is not one of them. Recently he has been in the big money; the Robinson fight netted Carmen more than \$100,000. The takes from the two fights with Tony DeMarco and the three with Johnny Saxton were lower, but adequate. And Basilio hasn't forgotten his early meager days in the fight game—for one bout he was paid off in change.

At 30, he realizes he doesn't have too many fighting years left and has invested wisely for the future. He has also obtained a license to sell insurance and has proved a popular and capable salesman.

He's in wide demand as a speaker at dinners and other public appearances and handles the role in a safe, crafty manner. Instead of delivering the usual jabberwocky speech heard at most dinners, Carmen starts off with, "It's nice to be here." Then he shifts into, "The best way to handle this is for you to ask me questions. That way I'll know what you want to hear."

One questioner once asked him who he thought was the greatest fighter around today.

Carmen didn't hesitate for a reply. "Me," he said with only a trace of a smile. He wasn't boasting, merely be-



Like most men in his position, "Sheriff" Basilio is a soft touch for children. It's a tossup as to who has the most fun at the get-togethers

traying the great confidence he has in his ability.

Although he is normally a man of simple tastes, the license plates on his Cadillac bear a simple message: "KO 1."

The plates may be symbolic; no boxer has ever taken his training more seriously than Basilio. He once told this writer, "Boxing is as serious a business as I know. When I am up in that ring all alone in my corner before a fight, and the house lights have been dimmed, and they're playing the National Anthem, I am looking right at the guy in the opposite corner, and I'm thinking, 'I'm gonna get this guy before he gets me.' That's my business, and I'm gonna get it done."

But the tiger in the ring has a fine, tender side. He's a soft touch for visiting kids' sick wards and veterans' hospitals. When a relative and her husband ran into severe difficulty, Carmen and his wife, who have no children, took over the care of the youngsters, two boys. The younger boy, Freddy, 5, already shows promise of becoming a boxer. He likes getting into the ring with Carmen, wearing a robe with "Little Champ" lettered on the back.

The interview for this piece was concluded just a few minutes before the start of the seventh game of the World Series last October in which pitcher Lew Burdette of Milwaukee made

baseball history by slapping a second series shutout on the lordly Yankees, giving him his 24th successive score-

less inning of the series, his third series win and a title to the Braves.

"Carmen, I hope you win the Hickok Belt this year," I said. This is an annual bauble, a jewel-studded belt worth close to \$20,000, presented each year to the Professional Athlete of the Year in a voting of sportswriters and sportscasters around the nation.

"Thanks, I hope so, too," Carmen replied. "But I want to wait to see what happens in this game today."

Many sportswriters see the voting as a tossup between Basilio and Burdette. Winner will be announced at the Hickok Pro Athlete of the Year Dinner some time in January at Rochester, N.Y.

Basilio came very close to winning this greatest of all prizes in professional sports two years ago, losing out to Otto Graham, then of the Cleveland Browns. Carmen's comment was gracious: "I thought I had the belt won until I saw Graham play in that game that won the Browns the title. He deserved it."

Whether he wins the award or not, Carmen will be hard at work training for defense of his middleweight title. Training right along with him will be kid brother, Joey, who is checking his mail closely these days for a possible service draft call.

Big brother Armando, the Marine recruiter, was very emphatic on this subject. "If Joey goes into the service, it will be the Marines." **END**



Basilio's reflexes help make him a good wing shot but the man who consistently outshoots him when in the field is his 70-year-old father

build your own house...

After retirement, MSgt. Butts got the build-it-yourself urge and promptly started working on a two-bedroom house

TWO YEARS AGO, a lifetime dream became a reality for Master Sergeant Robert R. Butts, USMC (ret.) and his wife, Winifred, when they moved into their modern ranch-style house overlooking Lakeside, Calif. Except for pouring the concrete slab and framing the walls, Sgt. Butts did all the construction work himself.

Their home is big—larger than it seems at first glance. Though it has only two bedrooms, there are 1734 feet of floor space and a 1500-square-foot patio. A 21,000 gallon swimming pool, double carport and a separate utility building occupy space on the acre and a half mountainside property. They have complete privacy. Their nearest neighbor is approximately two city blocks away.

In addition to the bedrooms, the house has two bathrooms, a kitchen and a huge combination living and dining room. For a scenic view from the kitchen, a "pass through" was constructed to allow good vision to the green valley and mountains fronting the property.

When Sgt. Butts decided to build, he was less than an average mechanic—he was all thumbs. When it came to hammering a nail, fixing a faulty light switch or repairing a broken door hinge, he generally made a graceful retreat.

"You can well imagine the thoughts that flashed through my mind," said Mrs. Butts, "when Bob suddenly burst through our door and told me that he was going to borrow \$10,000 and build our house. I was sure he was crazy."

Sgt. Butts won the ensuing, lengthy "discussion," however, and went ahead with his plans, even though his wife and friends were skeptical.

"The way I had it doped out," Sgt. Butts said, "if I could build furniture and read blueprints, I could construct a house." He actually thought building a house was a lot easier.

In May, 1955, while still in the Marine Corps, he began dynamiting and leveling his hillside property. The lot had been purchased in 1952 as an investment. He had no idea then that he would double as a carpenter, electrician and plumber, but felt strongly that a piece of property was better than

money in the bank. The couple had searched the San Diego area for almost five years for a suitable site before they made their purchase. They couldn't have chosen wiser; adjoining properties doubled and tripled in value shortly after they received their deed.

Sgt. Butts advises other Marines, who have at least 14 years service, to do the same. "When you buy property," he said, "you have something to work for. I discovered also that it's a great deal easier to get a loan when you own property and are still on active duty."

After the lot was leveled, Sgt. and Mrs. Butts spent weeks pondering over floor plans. Many times they "played house" amid strings strung out over their lot. "Everyone does it," Mrs. Butts said. "We marked off the living room, kitchen and bedrooms many times before we decided on our final plan."

"We took everything into consideration—the sun, prevailing winds and the view," explained Sgt. Butts. Their property overlooks the town of Lakeside from a 500-foot elevation and has a commanding view of the surrounding Cajon and Laguna Mountains.

With the help of *Popular Mechanics* magazines, some of which dated back 15 years, old Marine Corps engineering handbooks and manuals on wiring and plumbing, he drew up final floor plans. He farmed out the task of having blueprints drawn up. They cost \$100.

Lumber size ordering was a big question mark. Butts accomplished this, however, by writing to a dozen or more lumber companies in the area. He explained, the best he could, the type house he wanted to build. His final figures were close to being perfect, for he had very little scrap lumber when he finished. To ease his task in building and buying varied wood sizes, everything was constructed in square shapes. He avoided anything that resembled a curve.

Evenings and weekends were spent on actual construction. By the time he retired on 19 and six, in August, 1955, the concrete slab had been laid and the walls and roof were taking shape. Many times he visited other houses being constructed in the area to gain first-hand

information on the different stages in building. Early mistakes in rough carpentry were also covered up.

Following retirement, he spent two full months at work on the house. Money saved while in the Marine Corps saw him through.

When released to inactive duty, Sgt. Butts had no idea what type of work he wanted to get into. He took numerous Civil Service examinations and two months later had a choice of five jobs. He chose employment with the San Diego County Honor Camp System, a road camp for minor offense prisoners located in the Cleveland National Forest, near Alpine, Calif. He's a correctional officer and indicated that this field of work is wide open to other retired personnel and is expanding fast.

His week-on and week-off shifts at the Viejas Honor Camp enabled Sgt. Butts to progress rapidly on the house. In January, 1956, they moved in. There was still a lot of work to be done; the deck was concrete and the walls had no inner siding. The few pieces of home-made furniture they had were covered with blankets or were surrounded by piles of wood, nails and sawdust.

The house has a flat shed type roof with a four foot overhang. "I picked up this idea while serving in the tropics," Sgt. Butts explained. It also has a beam ceiling throughout, oak floors, plywood walls, cedar roofing, tiled bathrooms, fluorescent valance lighting, 72 low voltage light switches and 62 convenience outlets. One shower alone has 100 square feet of ceramic tile.

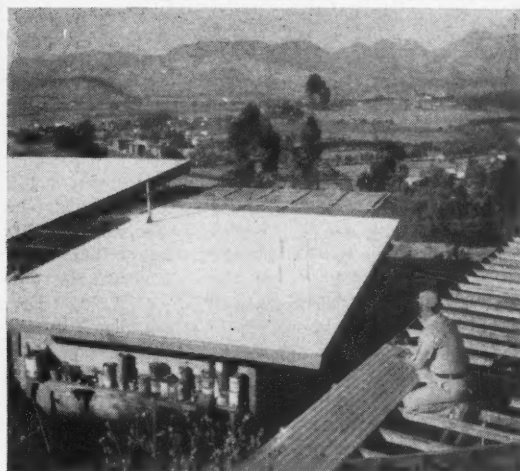
The Buttses still have two more years of hard work ahead of them before they can sit back and enjoy their retirement dream to the fullest. In addition to roofing the carport and landscaping, they plan to build a small rental unit for additional income.

Both feel that their "dream" has become a reality because of Bob's career in the Marine Corps. "We owe the Corps a great deal," Sgt. Butts said. "Every cent of my retirement check is sent to the bank to pay off our \$10,000 loan. We live on income from outside earnings. By 1967," he added, "everything will be clear and we expect to have a property value of about \$40,000."

END



The 1500-square-foot patio is the center of home life for the Buttses who enjoy cooking outside



When his home is completed, Butts plans to build another house for additional income from renting



Butts built a double carport, swimming pool and separate utility building in addition to the house



Butts (L) is employed by the San Diego County Honor System, guarding minor offense prisoners

by MSgt. Robert E. Johnson

Photos by TSgt. Charles B. Tyler

the old gunny says...

"I'VE GOT some good news for you 'ground pounders!' I just 'been getting checked out on a new piece of equipment the Corps is getting for the FMF. It's gonna take some of the strain offa the overloaded infantry and it's gonna increase our mobility in front line battle areas and in our movements.

"You know, in the past 20 or 30 years there's been a lotta improvements in trucks, radios, weapons and fighters' gear—but in one respect the infantryman ain't improved his situation in 40 years. That's in the business of the combat load the fighter has usually gotta carry on his back. Not only does the foot Marine still carry a lotta heavy equipment into battle—but it seems like every time we take some hilltop objective a lotta men have gotta turn around and go back down to get a load of ammo, water and chow which they lug up the hill—on their backs.

"I'll wager that the lads who made it up to Mont Blanc in 1918 wasn't carrying the heavy loads of clothes, weapons and rolls that the First Divvy men was carryin' up north in the Winter of '50. Even today in our field exercises, the 'old crunchers' in the rifle companies still pack a lotta gear—water cans, ammo boxes, stretchers, wire, rations. When trucks can't get up the hill or through the bush, we load up the troops—the 'pack-rat snuffies.' Well, we're gettin' a new helper to carry the infantryman's burden. Pretty soon they'll be comin' into our divisions by the hundreds. They should help relieve the front line trooper of his 'A-frame,' his pack-board and his broken back—they're called *mechanical mules*—or correctly, the M-274.

"This is a new, light weight, low silhouette, tactical vehicle designed by Willys Motors for Marine and Army combat troops. It's not a small truck like our present jeep. It is a mobile

load carrier for foot troops. It's supposed to provide front line battlefield transportation to relieve the fightin' troops of the supply loads they carried on their backs in past wars. It will permit the fighting Marine to move faster, expend less energy on load carrying and more energy on trigger pulling.

"The *mule*—or carrier, light weapons, Infantry, ½-ton, 4x4, M-274, is a flat platform mounted on four rubber-tired wheels. It weighs 900 pounds and is about 106 inches long and 49 inches high. Its weight and size make it just the ticket for helicopter lifts, as well as regular amphibious landings.

"It has three forward speeds and reverse with two ranges. Its four-cylinder, 4-cycle engine weighs only 115 pounds and can move the *mule* along a highway in high gear at 25 miles per hour, or it can go at creepin' and crawl-in' speeds of one mile per hour. With a full 8½-gallon tank of gasoline she will travel for 109 miles on roads, or for six hours cross country.

"This little vehicle will carry more load for its size than any other military vehicle in the infantry. It will carry more than its own weight or about 1000 pounds. It can climb up to 60 per cent grades and fully loaded has negotiated all kinds of mud, sand, swamps and boondocks which usually stop wheel vehicles. It has 4-wheel steering, 4-wheel drive and a low ground pressure of 12 pounds per square inch.

"As I said, the *mule* is a load carrier and weapon carrier. It can mount a 106-mm. Recoilless Rifle or carry heavy weapons such as machine guns and mortars. It will carry all types of infantry ammunition and supplies. It



can evacuate two to four litter cases and keep them closer to the deck than bearers. The manpower savings in litter bearers alone should impress any of you lads who evacuated litters down those Korean hills.

"Although the M-274 is not designed primarily as a personnel carrier or reconnaissance vehicle, it can substitute for the jeep if necessary. It can carry five fully equipped riflemen cross-country or seven men on unimproved roads for short distances.

"A unique feature of the *mule* which adds to its battlefield characteristics, is the double-jointed steering column which permits the driver to control the vehicle as he sits on top of it, walks behind or in front of it, or crawls after it.

"Now, something I wanta stress is that this 'little helper' we're gettin' ain't something for you troops to use and abuse. This thing is gonna put the combat units into the motor transport business more than ever. This is a tactical vehicle to be kept in the hands of the troops for training and not parceled out from a motor pool. Every unit that rates the *mule* has gotta learn to maintain and inspect it. Maintenance should be fairly simple because it has no cooling system, no battery, no springs or shock absorbers. Still, it's gotta be cleaned, serviced, fueled, painted and checked—just like a real mule.

"Also we gotta learn to use it properly and effectively as another fightin', tactical tool—not as just a cargo truck. Its low road speed makes the *mule* unsuitable for highway convoy operations unless it is run in separate march serials at its best road speed of about 18 miles per hour. Otherwise it can be carried in 2½-ton trailers, or ¾-ton trailers until the unit detrucks and leaves the highway. It can also be towed, fully loaded, as a trailer. These techniques will present new problems for motor march planners.

"We will also have to work up unit standing operating procedures on prescribed loads and usage of the *mules* or we'll find some Marines trying to ride these gizmos all the time in place of cargo and gear. We'll see jury-rig 'convertible' tops of ponchos and shelter halves and other gypsy arrangements, too. If we remember this is essentially a combat cargo carrier designed to aid the squads, platoons and heavy weapons teams to move their tools and supplies across country and is not essentially a replacement for heavier trucks—and if you men work the *mule* into your tactical movements and the company supply system—you'll have less of the infantryman's burden on your backs and more fire and maneuver on your minds."

END



Leatherneck Magazine

In Reserve



Edited by MSgt. Woody Jones



Photo by Lou Lowery

Reservists from VMF-321, in Anacostia, fell out for a surprise inspection shortly before Christmas.

The jovial "inspecting officer," on TAD from the North Pole, was looking for some "Toys For Tots"

Match Officials

Seventy Marine officers and men of the First Marine Corps Reserve and Recruitment District served as match officials at the 25th International Police Pistol Tournament, Hempstead, N. Y.

The police pistol shoot, reported to be the world's largest, was co-sponsored by the *New York Mirror* and the Colt Patent Firearms Corporation. The tournament was held at Hempstead's ultra-modern, \$100,000 police range.

1st MCRRD, Garden City, N. Y.

Honor Reservist

Pfc R. C. Smith, a member of the 38th Infantry Company, Montgomery, Ala., was honored for "outstanding qualities of leadership, honor, initiative, loyalty and high example to com-

rades in arms" while serving six months active duty at the Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Parris Island, S. C.

A screening board of battalion commanding officers selected Smith from several candidates. The board was headed by the Assistant Chief of Staff for Operations and Training at Parris Island.

Pfc Smith is the son of Master Sergeant Cedric Smith, USAF, who is the assistant leader of the band at Maxwell Air Force Base.

Lucky Lieutenant

Lieutenant Robert J. Hookey, Inspector-Instructor, 8th Infantry Battalion, Toledo, Ohio, volunteered to teach judo to the city's fair sex, after several alleged attacks on local women by prowlers.

The lieutenant never had it so good. Three days later, with a response from 1500 women, he began a series of classes at the Reserve training center, hospitals, schools, and business establishments.

Lt. Hookey, a long-time judo enthusiast, has given self-defense instruction to police in many cities.

TSgt. William A. Daum
4th MCRRD, Philadelphia

New Display

Inveterate brass polishers will have a field day at Freemansburg, New



Official USMC Photo

The 43d Infantry Co., of Great Lakes, Ill., won the William Clement Trophy for proficiency. Major R. Colella (L) made the presentation

Castle, Columbia, Pa., and Akron, Ohio, where the 1st 77mm AAA Bn., 6th 75mm. AAA Bn., 1st Ordnance Field Maintenance Company and 1st Automatic Weapons Battery have been authorized a 90-mm. gun for ornamental display.

The weapons will be demilitarized and all spare parts and equipment sent to MCSC, Albany, Ga.

4th District Newsletter
Philadelphia, Pa.

Bums To Help

The new home of the Los Angeles Dodgers will be practically at the back door of the 2d 155-mm. Gun Battalion. If not the stadium itself, the parking lot area will extend right up to the west end of the Armory.

The new ball park won't be completed until the middle of the 1959 ball season but one thing is certain—everyone will know the location of the 2d 155-mm. Gun Battalion.

The Lanyard
2d 155-mm. Gun Bn.
Los Angeles, Calif.

Dear Mom

Parents' reports on the activities of their sons in the 5th Infantry Battalion, Detroit, are filtering back to the unit. One mother reported this note from her son during the Summer training session at Little Creek, Va.

"Dear Mom,

"I joined the Marines because I admired the way the barracks and areas were kept so clean and tidy. But I never knew until this week who kept them so clean and tidy.

Love,
Brother"

The Motor City Marksman
5th Infantry Bn.,
Detroit, Michigan
END



Official USMC Photo

Pfc J. Bousquette, 5th Inf. Bn., Detroit, Mich., was introduced to an old American custom during a visit to historic Williamsburg, Virginia

We-the Marines

Edited by MSgt. Paul C. Curtis



Japanese music enthusiasts crowded Matsubara Park in Miyoshi City, Japan, and listened to an

Official USMC Photo
afternoon concert presented by the First Marine Aircraft Wing Band. WO G. Buccieri conducted

And Away They Went

Anyone who has been a Marine knows the temporary advantages and drawbacks of being in a Casual Company. A man's time is practically his own if he can keep out of the way of NCOs needing men for mess duty, street-sweeping and a host of other duties.

As a member of one such company, I mustered with the rest of the "casuals" a number of mornings at the Marine Corps Recruit Depot, San Diego, Calif. Each morning, one NCO after another would read off a list of names, fall in his "troops" and march them off to perform their chores.

On one such morning, a buddy of mine, suddenly inspired, boldly walked out in front of the company, pulled a piece of paper from his pocket and calmly read off six names. Before their amazed looks could give the whole plot away, he marched his friends off—to the PX coffee shop!

Robert E. Holmes
Riverside, Calif.

Operation Ship Over

A planned, concentrated reenlistment effort that carried career appraisal presentations right down to the fire team level, paid off in victory for the

Second Marine Regiment during the Second Division's recent Class "A" reenlistment competition.

The Second Regiment filled its quota of reenlistments and far outstripped similar-sized units of the division during the contest.

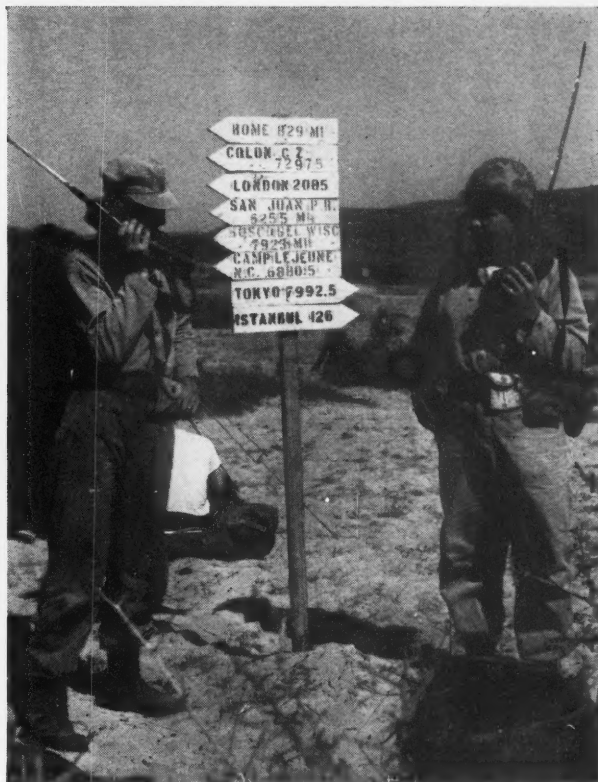
Captain C. A. Boyd, Division Reenlistment Officer, traced the success of the drive to enthusiastic efforts by career Marines in the command and to the career appraisal presentations which were made by the Division Reenlistment Office at the request of the Second Regiment's Commanding Officer, Colonel J. J. Gormley.

There were several smaller units which came up with outstanding reen-



Official USMC Photo

TSgt. Wm. Hutchinson examined a miniature WM wardrobe hand-tailored by MSgt. Sally Kochleff



Official USN Photo

Marines were nearly 7000 miles from home when they landed in Turkey for Operation Deep Water

listment figures during the contest. The Second Service Regiment reenlisted 110 per cent of their quota and the 2d Motor Transport and 2d Medical Battalions each reenlisted 100 per cent of their quotas.

Informational Services Office
Second Marine Division, FMF
Camp Lejeune, N. C.

The Ubiquitous Marines

Bishop Edward A. McGurkin, a Maryknoll Missioner from Hartford, Conn., has seen a great deal of the world during his 27 years of missionary service. In many of these places, the U. S. Marine or his vestige was often evident. But in 1954, Bishop McGurkin was assigned to the new Maryknoll mission area of Shinyanga in Tanganyika, where nary a Marine had set foot.

But the Marines proved their ubiquitousness once again when the Bishop made a tour of his newly established diocese. He reported the incident in a letter to the Major Seminary in New York:

"We were driving back to Sayusayu, late in the afternoon. The sun had disappeared in a bank of clouds and darkness would soon drop like a curtain ...

TURN PAGE



Official USMC Photo

Major General Thomas G. Ennis presented a timely book to MSgt. E. Russell, who twice has won the All-Marine handball championship



Photo by TSgt. H. J. Lang

These four Marines drove their jeep into a river and road-tested it the hard way upon completion of the Vehicle Waterproofing Course



Photo by Pfc V. N. Boagni

Sgt. R. Benson was promoted "because he knew the answers"

WE—THE MARINES (cont.)

"The boys in the back of the truck, according to the custom of the Basukuma when traveling in a group, had been singing all the way. They went through their repertoire of native favorites, school songs, and some hymns. As the truck wound its way through thickly wooded strips, the lads swung harmoniously and enthusiastically into *The Marines' Hymn*. It was heart-cheering to hear this familiar melody once again away out in the Tanganyika

bush . . . but where in the world did they pick it up?

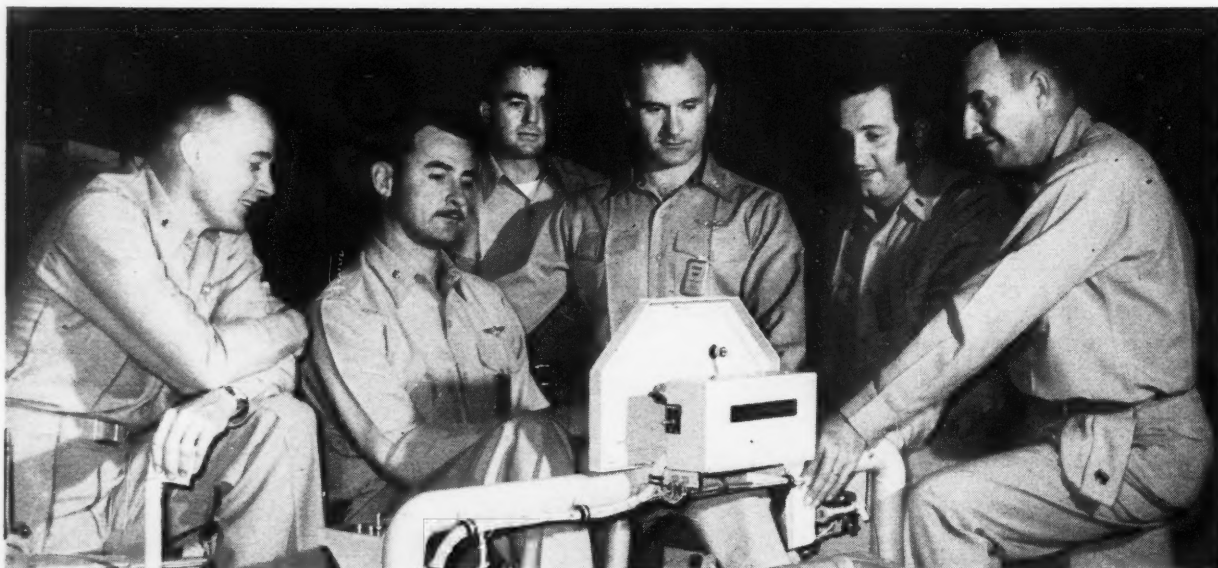
"It later developed that many of the boys were from Kilulu and were former students of Father Charles L. Callahan, who, before he became a Maryknoll Missioner, was a good and holy Marine with the First Marine Division in the South Pacific. In addition to driving the devil out of Sukumaland, Father Callahan was teaching his charges the proud and glorious strains of *The Marines' Hymn!*"

Rev. Albert J. Nevins, M.M.
Maryknoll P. O., N.Y.

Big Pay-Off

Although he wasn't in an isolation booth, Richard F. Benson is wearing the three stripes of a sergeant because he knew the answers.

When Major General David M. Shoup, First Marine Division commander, recently inspected the division's Military Police Company, Benson demonstrated "an unusual knowledge and understanding of supply matters." Gen. Shoup was so impressed with the MP Co.'s supply sergeant that he dispatched a request to Headquar-



Marines soon will be flying the new Chance-Vought fighter, the F8U Crusader. This group of Marine

aviators recently completed a week-long check-out of the plane at the company's plant in Dallas, Tex.

ters, Marine Corps, for permission to promote Benson.

The new sergeant is a veteran of two years' service, only one year of which involved supply duties. His formal education in the field consisted of the two-week Division Supply School.

Benson credits much of his knowledge about supply to his predecessor with the MP Co., who "really had things squared away" and to his four years' experience as a civilian stock control clerk with the Sunbeam Appliance Corporation.

Informational Services Office
First Marine Division, FMF
Camp Pendleton, Calif.

A Matter of Time

John Sundamo, of Lafayette, Ind., is a scrappy fellow who likes plenty of action. He recently decided it was time to join the Marines so he wrote this postal card:

"United States Marine Corps, Washington 25, D. C.:

"Dear Sirs:

"I am very interested in the Marines and wish to know more about them. I would truly like any free information you might have."

In Washington, Marine Corps officials decided to refer the matter to members of the Recruiting Station in Indianapolis. They passed the card along to Master Sergeant Saul C. Goldman, their recruiter in Lafayette. Sundamo was invited to come in for an interview.

"I want to join the Marines because I like the uniform and because the Marines are tough," Sundamo told the recruiting sergeant. "I saw a couple of movies about the Marines and I think I would like to be a frogman," he added.

MSgt. Goldman explained that to be a frogman it was necessary to be an expert swimmer and that a Marine must know how to fight.

"I'm a good swimmer," Sundamo declared, "but the only fights I have had have been with my sister."

The applicant was asked if he would be interested in joining the all-Indiana "Ernie Pyle Company."

"That sounds great," Sundamo said. "Where do I sign?"

MSgt. Goldman checked in detail the applicant's qualifications and decided that it would be better if Sundamo waited a few years.

So the applicant went home to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Sundamo, and his sister Linda, age nine. He had nothing to look forward to except the daily routine of a seventh grader at Vinton Elementary School.

John Sundamo is 12 years old.

Robert C. Kriebel
Lafayette, Ind.
END

OCTOBER CRAZY CAPTION WINNER

Submitted by
TSgt. Herbert J. Lang
MAB5-11, MAG-11
FPO, San Francisco, Calif.



◀ "He won't even get out the gate. He should know that only NCOs can wear stripes on trousers."

Here's another chance for readers to dream up their own Crazy Captions. *Leatherneck* will pay \$25 for the craziest caption received before March 1. It's easy. Think up a crazy caption for the cartoon below, print it on the line under the cartoon and fill in your name and complete address. Tear out the cartoon and coupon and mail to *Leatherneck Magazine*, P.O. Box 1918, Washington 13, D.C.

The winning caption will be published in the April issue.



NAME

ADDRESS IN FULL

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SPORT SHORTS

by MSgt. Woody Jones

NAMES IN SPORTS

Staff Sergeant **Harlie L. Bruner**, a jet aircraft mechanic with Marine Fighter Squadron 323, MAG-11, 1st MAW, Atsugi, Japan, was high bowman for the "Kurd-su" club in the Okinawa Invitational Archery Tournament. Bruner's club of 10 enlisted Marines won first place in the Instinctive Field Class.

Corporal **Tom Brett**, former Georgetown University baseball and tennis star, is a physical training instructor at the Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Parris Island, S. C. Teamed with SSgt. **Duke Stone**, Brett recently won the Beaufort, S.C., tennis doubles title . . . **Walter Herrington** led the Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune, N. C., pistol team to the state title at the North Carolina Pistol Championships, Conover, N. C. Herrington, who is attached to S-3, Headquarters and Supply Co., won three large trophies and 15 individual medals.

Quarterback **Pete Walski**, off the injury list for the first time since he broke a hand, scored four touch-

downs as the San Diego Marine Corps Recruit Depot Devildog football team defeated Travis Air Force Base (Calif.), 72-0 . . . Woman Marine **Connie Rywacki** is an apt pupil of senior Judo instructor **Ernie Cates**, at Camp Lejeune.

Pfc **Bob Hart** led the Marine Corps Base, Twentynine Palms, Calif., bowling team to second place in the Point Mugu Naval Base Invitational. Hart had a high game of 278; won the All-Events title with 1732. MCRD, San Diego, won the tournament with a 2786 score . . . Pfc **Bob Ponzio**, a Denver, Colo., Marine Reservist, entered the professional boxing game, lost his first bout, by decision, to a more experienced **Cecil Moore**, of Los Angeles.

Lieutenant **Kingman Lambert**, a jet pilot at Marine Corps Air Station, El Toro, Calif., created a ripple among West Coast tennis followers when he teamed with another "unknown," **Larry Davis**, of Garden Grove, Calif., defeated the Davis Cup doubles team of **Herb Flam** and **Mike Green**, at the Balboa Bay Club Invitational . . . Lt. **Dick Hohman**, Group I, Second Marine Division, Lejeune, was named "Coach of the Year" when intramural football players and coaches selected an all-star team. Hohman "did the most with available material" as his team lost every game, but was outscored by more than a touchdown only once.

Named to the all-star team with Lt. Hohman were backs **Bill Sisson**, **Chuck Taylor**, **Ken Bryant** and **Ed Ellenich**, center "**Red**" **Christman**, guards **Bill Starrett** and **Don Van Gunten**, tackles **Ed Fracassa** and **Bill Lint**, and ends **Jim Shumate** and **Hal Setser**.

Former Holy Cross football play-

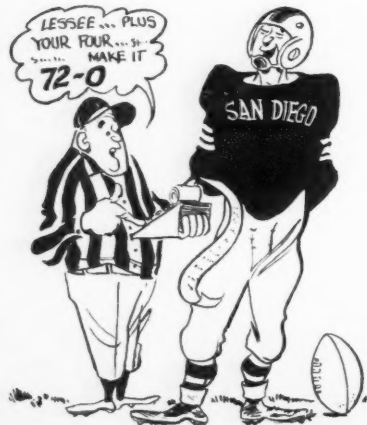


ers **Jim Allegro**, tackle, and **Bernie Taracevich**, center, faced their alma mater as co-captains of the Quantico Marines, lost, 33-14 . . . Capt. **T. W. Hopkins** played a steady 76 for 18 holes in a MCRD, San Diego, intramural golf tournament, defeated 77 participants, who ranked from private to general.

Sergeant Major **Ward O. Millhouse**, San Diego, is a busy man. He coaches the Weapons Training Battalion basketball team, studies business administration at San Diego State College, is a licensed realtor in California, and operates a self-built apartment unit . . . Pfc **Bill Oakes** and **Jerry Shelton**, of Headquarters Group, 1st MAW, won the Iwakuni (Japan) Koshiki Lawn Tennis Tournament in straight sets. Both Marines are former collegiate netmen: Oakes at Denver University, Shelton at Texas Christian.

Six Parris Island skeet shooters, Captains **Raymond Eason** and **George Young**, Lt. **Larry Drennan**, MSgt. **Al Bender** and TSgt. **Clyde Hicks** competed in the South Carolina State Championships, at Spartanburg. Eason, Drennan and Bender won divisional first places. **Mrs. Eason** was there, too, won the state Ladies' title.

Promoted: **Bob Kinsman**, sports editor of the Cherry Point Marine Corps Air Station, N. C., **Windsock**, to master sergeant . . . Transferred:



SSgt. **Ron Harwood**, Parris Island *Boot* sportswriter, and sports publicist, to the Armed Forces Press, Radio and Television Service, New York City . . . MSgt. **Roy Carbine**, long-time Informational Services NCO, and Rod and Gun Club writer for the *Windward Marine* (Hawaii), to the Sixth Marine Corps Reserve and Recruitment District, Atlanta.

FORMER MARINES

An Associated Press item reported that **Frank Robinson**, Cincinnati Red outfielder and 1956 "rookie of the year," was being discharged at Parris Island after being found "not medically fit for active duty in the Marine Corps." Robinson's right arm and shoulder, which have given him trouble at Spring training, failed to stand up under military training, according to the item.

Sergeant **Al Runge** (now discharged) received praise from Camp Pendleton publicists. A member of a Reading, Pa., family famous for its baseball diamond activity, Runge pitched every game for the Pendleton First Force Service Regiment intramural baseball team, had a 20-3 record for 1957. The versatile athlete also starred in softball, football and basketball.

Former Quantico Marine **Paul Arizin**, now back with the Philadelphia Warriors, in the 1956-57 season led the National Basketball Association scorers with 1817 points, an average-per-game of 25.6 . . . **J. T. Seaholm**, a former Cherry Point

football player, is a first-string tackle at the University of Texas.

Old Timer Department: Incoming mail reports that some credit for the successes of former Marine Corps boxer **Freddie Lenn**, who won three titles in China 20 years ago, should go to **Jimmy "Battler" Brandt**. Once quite a fighter himself, Brandt was trainer for the Shanghai Fourth Marine Regiment stable (which included Lenn) until he left for the States and passed his trainer job on to "Slug" Marvin.

Sergeant Major **Austin J. "Derby" Ross**, who retired last August, an all-time Marine Corps athlete, was considered, while occupying a third base coaching spot, the best "sign stealer" in Corps baseball . . . MSgt. **Al Hora**, now stationed at Quantico, once had few peers on Corps gridirons, baseball diamonds or bowling alleys.

ASSORTED NOTES

Doctor **Paul Governali**, San Diego State College football coach, declared, after his team was defeated, 20-7, by the strong San Diego Marines: "Professional lines are no faster, or bigger, than that Marine line."

The Marine Corps Reserve Rifle Team, for the seventh time, won the Rattlesnake Trophy at the National Matches, Camp Perry, Ohio. No other team has won the trophy, which is annually awarded to the high-scoring military reserve unit . . . The Sumter, S. C., Kiwanis Club watched a November exhibition by Parris Island Marine judo-

1958 All-Marine Tournaments

(Men)

SPORT	COM-MENCING DATE	HOST
Basketball	March 11	HQ, FMF, Pac (Hawaii)
Wrestling	March 18	Camp Pendleton
Boxing	March 25	Quantico
Bowling	April 8	Parris Island
Handball	April 29	HQ BN, HQMC Washington, D. C.
Judo	May 6	San Diego
Track & Field	June 13	Camp Lejeune
Swimming & Diving	July 25	El Toro
Tennis	July 29	Quantico
Golf	August 6	El Toro
Baseball	August 12	West Coast Champion

(Women)

Basketball:		
East Coast Area	March 17	Quantico
West Coast Area	March 25	Camp Pendleton
All-Marine	April 2	Camp Pendleton
Golf	August 6	El Toro
Softball:		
West Coast Area	August 19	San Diego
East Coast Area	August 25	Parris Island
All-Marine	September 3	Parris Island

1958 Interservice Tournaments

(Men)

Boxing	April 15-16	Bolling AFB, Washington, D. C.
Tennis	August 19-23	(Navy host) Army-Navy Country Club, Arlington, Va.
Golf	August 19-22	(Army host) Fort Carson, Colo.

1958 National Tournament

(Men)

Basketball	March 24-29	(National AAU host) Denver, Colo.
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TURN PAGE



SPORT SHORTS (cont.)

ists **Jeffry Nadeau, Robert Burke** and **Thomas Little**.

Now officially on the "All-Marine" list of sports, judo is catching on fast at most Corps posts and stations. Activity has been reported at Camp Pendleton, San Diego, Twentynine Palms, El Toro, Parris Island and Camp Lejeune . . . A "standing room only" crowd watched the San Diego football team defeat the Hawaii Marines, 20-13, at Frank Dailey Field, MCAS, Kaneohe Bay, Hawaii.

BASKETBALL

The San Diego Marines, "come-from-behind" All-Marine champions last season under capable "Cheesy" Neil, will be out to repeat. There's a good basis for optimism. San Diego has five returning regulars, and plenty of proved new talent.

Returning veterans are forwards **Jerry Rettig** and **Jack Stillwell**, guards **Bill Asimos** and **John Hanon**, and center **Frank Allen**. New men are center **Don Lange**, an all-time Naval Academy great who starred last year at Quantico, forward **Ed Cain**, guards **Don Smith** and **LeRoy Dorow**, and forward **John Dohrman**.

According to the San Diego basketball press brochure, Cain will move immediately into a starting role. He played collegiate ball at Kansas State Teachers College, where he was All-Conference for two years. In 1956, Cain was a member of the NAIA All-Tournament team.

Coach **Don Spencer**, at Camp Lejeune, will endeavor to better the record of his 1956-57 team which won 28, lost 19, and annexed the Atlantic Fleet Championship. He has guard **Marv Leggett**, regular last year and former Texas A&I player, to assist him in a player-coach role.

Almost 100 players reported to Spencer for early workouts, but most lacked experience. The nucleus of the Lejeune squad will be formed around limited returnees and a few transfers.

Center **Terry Telligman** and guard **Bob Martin** are Spencer's

veterans. Telligman, 6'5" and a Rice Institute product, was a consistently valuable starter. Martin, an excellent shooter and defensive player, earned three letters at Ohio Wesleyan.

New players expected to add strength to the Lejeune club are **R. C. Carabough**, a 6'5" center, and forward **Angelo Cuttia**, 6'4". A former Florida State University player, **R. D. Benson**, who is 6'6", and **E. D. Peterson** have transferred from Quantico.

Coach **Bill Aldridge**, in his second year at Parris Island, will depend heavily upon five returnees who helped build last year's impressive 23-11 record. They are **John**

March, will be a member of the new Hawaii Senior Invitational League, which will have all its Saturday games televised.

Coach **Ira Norfolk**, who led Hawaii to a 28-3 local record last season, will have five returning veterans, plus four men from Quantico. All but two of Norfolk's 14-man squad have had collegiate experience.

Center **Ted Henderson**, forwards **Jack Keller**, **Jack Mitchell** and **George Wall**, and guard **Johnnie Wilson** were members of the squad which won the Hawaii University-Armed Forces Conference crown last year.

Forwards **John Fannon** and **Bob**



Bradley, John Connolly, Leon Luckey, Dean Nichol森 and Glen Ramey.

Player-coach Aldridge was reported to have a strong bench of reserves, but team height wasn't expected to measure up to that of last year.

Promising newcomers are **Jack Porn**, who can hook with either hand, **Bob Campanaro**, who has a good two-handed set shot, and **Johnny Hunnicutt**, a capable outside man.

The Hawaii Marines, who'll host the All-Marine tournament in

Reese, and guards **Frank Julian** and **Garry Lawrence** are the ex-Quantico players. Fannon, and new-comer **Bill Weiman**, played college ball for Notre Dame. Julian played at Dartmouth, Reese at Fordham, and Lawrence at St. Johns.

Other new men on the Hawaii team are **Dale Daugherty** and **Charlie Kelley**, guards, and forward **Lafayette Slaughter**.

The Hawaii Senior circuit will include eight military teams and one civilian club.

END

BULLETIN BOARD

BULLETIN BOARD is *Leatherneck's* interpretation of information released by Headquarters Marine Corps and other sources. Items on these pages are not to be considered official.

Veterans Benefits Act Effective January 1

Compensation and pension payments to veterans and their dependents will not be affected by the Veterans Benefits Act of 1957, according to an announcement by the Veterans Administration.

The new act, Public Law 85-56, is designed primarily to consolidate and make more uniform the laws the VA administers.

To accomplish this, the new law restates, amends or repeals a large number of veterans' laws, some of which date back to the reconstruction era after the Civil War.

The main features of the new law, which becomes effective on January 1, 1958, are these:

- Establishment, for widow's compensation purposes, of the uniform requirement that the widow married the veteran within 10 years after his service, or at least 10 years before his death. However, a savings clause protects widows who, as to date of marriage, do not meet either of these requirements, but who were qualified to be, or were on VA compensation rolls before January 1, 1958.

- A provision that a widow's remarriage would permanently end her eligibility for VA benefits. A savings clause protects any remarried widow on the rolls as of January 1, 1958. Under certain conditions, previous laws allowed remarried Civil War, Indian Wars, and Spanish-American War widows

to have their VA benefits restored after the remarriage was terminated.

- Establishment of a uniform definition of "child" (generally under the age of 18), thus liberalizing the definition of a "child" (generally under 16, as defined by previous laws) of a veteran of the Civil War or Indian Wars. This new definition also will bring about an increase in the amount of pension paid certain helpless children of Spanish-American War veterans.

- Removal of the conditions of dependency and age 60 for certain widows' pensions. Under previous laws, widows of Civil War, Indian Wars, and Spanish-American War veterans might be barred from pension because of their date of marriage, yet qualify for its payment by marriage for 10 or more years, showing dependency, and attaining age 60.

- Provision that VA may provide medical treatment for service-connected disabilities and hospitalization benefits to certain retired members of the Armed Forces, without a requirement that such members waive their retired pay in order to qualify for disability compensation.

- Establishment of a uniform discharge requirement of "under other than dishonorable conditions" for eligibility for VA benefits.

Korean PUC to Marine Advisory Unit

The Korean Presidential Unit Citation has been awarded to the Marine Corps Advisory Component, U. S. Naval Advisory Group.

The Advisory Component guided the Korean Marine Corps during the Korean War from February, 1953, through July, 1954.

Pertinent parts of the citation read as follows:

"(To) The United States Marine Corps Advisory Component . . . for outstanding services to the people of Korea . . . and for the aid in the development of the Korean Marine Corps . . . in the best tradition of the United States Naval Service . . . by initiative and constant attention . . . through knowledge of technics and military matters . . . by

exemplary conduct and indomitable spirit . . . has left a permanent imprint on the Korean Marine Corps."

President Syngman Rhee of the Republic of Korea signed the citation, which is written in Korean.

Copies of the original citation will soon be available to Marines who served with the component.

Marines on active duty should make application for their facsimile through their immediate commanding officer. Former Marines should apply directly to the Commandant of the Marine Corps (Code DL), Headquarters Marine Corps, Washington 25, D. C.

Reduced Railroad Fares for Military Still in Effect

The passenger-carrying railroads are continuing to offer members of the Armed Forces reduced furlough fares, with the latest extension of this offer carrying through to June 30, 1958. The reduced fares, however, are slightly higher than those in effect prior to July 1, 1957.

Under the provisions of Public Law 74, 85th Congress, the new fares are not subject to payment of the Federal transportation tax when furlough tickets are sold to U. S. military personnel. Payment of the Federal transportation tax, however, will be required when furlough tickets are sold to

TURN PAGE

BULLETIN BOARD (cont.)

foreign military students.

The railroads will continue granting reduced round trip coach fares to all active military personnel, including cadets and midshipmen, traveling in uniform, while on written authority for

leave, pass, or furlough, including liberty cards but not identification cards. Tickets will be over the same route in both directions, good for 90 days from date of sale, and include regular stopover and baggage privileges.

Furlough-fare tickets may not be obtained for travel under orders, travel out of uniform, and one-way travel.

Early Separation to Attend College Possible

Marine Corps Order 1910.4B has delegated to commanding generals the authority, and the procedures, whereby certain enlisted personnel may be separated early from active duty in order to begin or resume their college education.

Eligibility Requirements

Applications for early separations should be submitted to the Commandant of the Marine Corps (Code DMB) or to the cognizant commanding general, via official channels, no earlier than three months prior to the requested date of separation.

The basic requirements for an early separation are these:

- Completion by the Marine of 33 months' continuous active duty immediately preceding the requested date of separation.
- The requested date of separation must be within 90 days of the normal date of expiration of obligated active service and not earlier than 10 days prior to the latest regular school registration date which will enable the Marine to be in attendance on the class convening date.
- Accompanying the request must be a statement from an official of the college or university the applicant desires to attend. The statement should include the following:

1. Unqualified acceptance by the institution for admission.
2. That enrollment is for a full time course of instruction.
3. The regular and latest registration date and class convening date.
4. That the institution is listed in the Education Directory (Part 3) Higher Education (current edition) published by the U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

Early Separation Not Authorized

Early separations will not be authorized when:

- Unqualified acceptance by the college or university is subject to review of records.
- Acceptance is in a probationary status subject to maintaining a certain grade level in the quarter or semester immediately subsequent to separation.
- The Marine has been previously graduated from a college or university.
- Separation is for attendance at night school, part-time schools, trade school, high school, preparatory school or courses in preparation for pursuit of a hobby.

Commanding Officer's Action

The commanding officer's endorsement shall contain but not be limited to the following:

- A definite recommendation.
- Comment as to whether the Marine's conduct and performance of duty have been sufficiently meritorious to warrant this special consideration.
- Comment as to the need for a replacement in event the request is approved.
- The Marine's normal separation date.

Commanding General's Action

The commanding general's action on applications for early separation will be final. After action has been completed, the applications, together with a notation of the action taken by the commanding general, will be forwarded to the Commandant of the Marine Corps (Code DGK) for filing in the Marine's official record.

The commanding generals of commands located outside the continental limits are authorized to return to the United States for early separation those Marines whose applications have been approved. The authority for separation will be shown on the transfer orders.

Precedence of Armed Forces Units

According to Marine Corps Order 5060.8A, members of the Armed Forces of the United States shall take precedence in the following order during

formations in which such branches may participate together:

- | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|
| 1. Cadets, U. S. Military Academy | 5. U. S. Army | 11. Army Reserve | 16. Coast Guard Reserve |
| 2. Midshipmen, U. S. Naval Academy | 6. U. S. Marine Corps | 12. Marine Corps Reserve | 17. Other training organizations of the Army, Marine Corps, Navy, Air Force, and Coast Guard, in that order, respectively. |
| 3. Cadets, U. S. Air Force Academy | 7. U. S. Navy | 13. Naval Reserve | |
| 4. Cadets, U. S. Coast Guard Academy | 8. U. S. Air Force | 14. Air National Guard of the U. S. | |
| | 9. U. S. Coast Guard | 15. Air Force Reserve | |
| | 10. Army National Guard of the U. S. | | |

However, during any period when the U. S. Coast Guard shall operate as part of the U. S. Navy, the Cadets, U. S. Coast Guard Academy, the U. S. Coast Guard, and the Coast Guard Reserve shall

take precedence, respectively, next after the Midshipmen, U. S. Naval Academy, the U. S. Navy, and the Naval Reserve.

Carrying Flags of Foreign Nations

Marine Corps Order 5060.9 has outlined the Department of Defense policy regarding the carrying of flags of foreign countries by U. S. Armed Forces personnel.

The DOD policy is that, except in the cases of official ceremonies, the carrying of foreign flags by members of the U. S. Armed Forces is not authorized.

An example of official ceremonies would be the arrival in the U. S. of a foreign head of state for whom official ceremonies were planned by the President of the United States and the Department of State. Inquiries as to whether a specific event may be considered an official ceremony should be forwarded to HQMC (Code AG).

Members Having In-Service Policies Under Waiver Warned

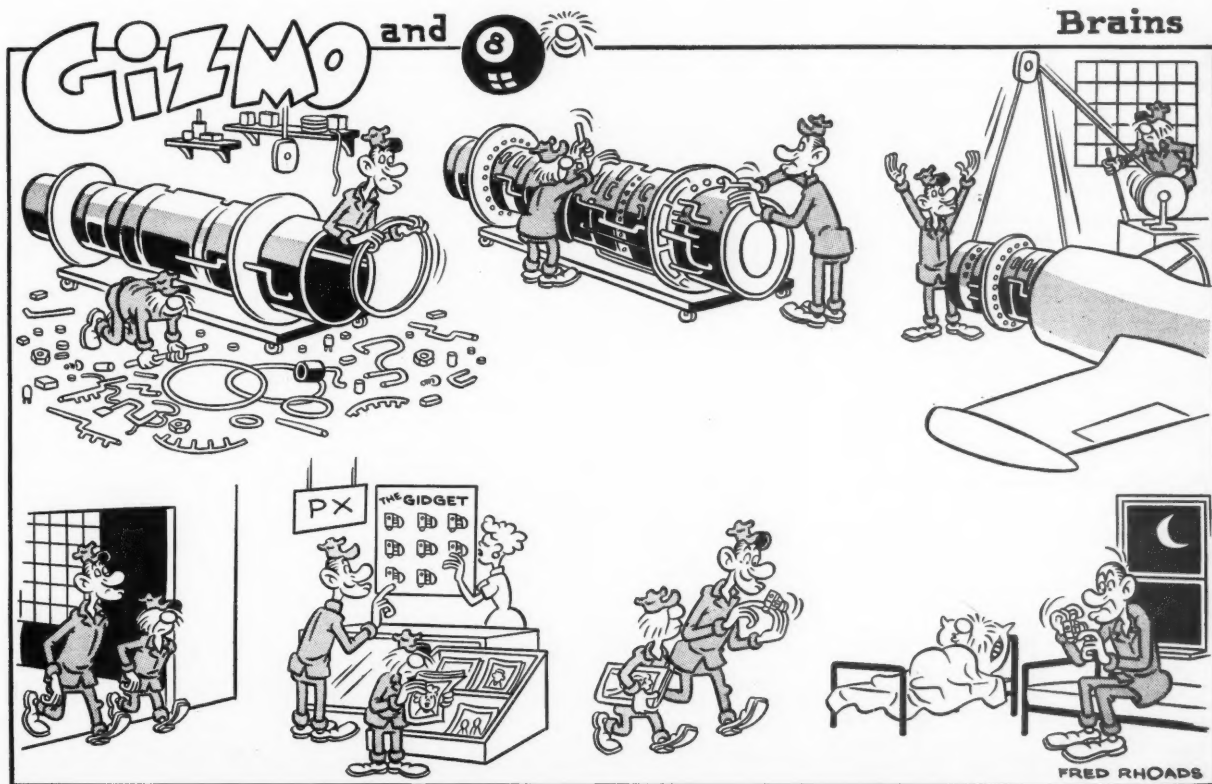
HQMC has urged all Marines having government insurance policies with their premiums still under waiver to re-examine their status.

In all the Armed Forces nearly a quarter of a million in-service policies are still in an "under waiver" status.

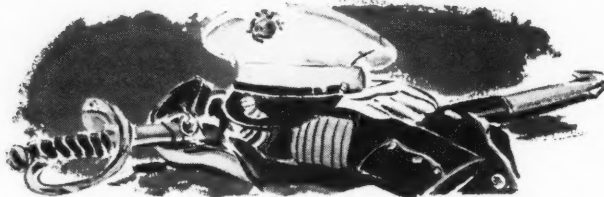
The Department of Defense has pointed out that

only one-fifth of these policies should logically be continued under waiver as being more advantageous to both the policyholders and the beneficiaries of the policies. The remainder should be modified so that in the event of the death of the policyholders, their dependents would be eligible for the more liberal compensation and indemnity payments.

END



Once a Marine...



EACH MONTH *Leatherneck* will publish the names of officer and enlisted personnel who are retired from the Marine Corps. Newsworthy items concerning retired personnel will also be published. Names of retired personnel are furnished by the Separation and Retirement Branch, HQMC, and are not to be considered as orders to retirement or transfer to the Fleet Marine Corps Reserve.

Edited by
MSgt. Woody Jones

General Robinson Retired

General Ray A. Robinson, Commanding General, Fleet Marine Force, Atlantic, retired at Norfolk, Va., on November 1, 1957, after more than 40 years active service.

In retirement ceremonies, held indoors because of inclement weather, General Randolph McCall Pate, Commandant of the Marine Corps, and Admiral Jerauld Wright, Commander in Chief, Atlantic Fleet, pinned a fourth star on General Robinson's shoulder.

A 17-gun salute boomed as bands from the Second Marine Division and the Second Marine Aircraft Wing, combined with troops from Headquarters and Service Battalion, FMF, Atlantic, and Headquarters and Headquarters Squadron, Aircraft, FMF, Atlantic, rendered honors for the retiring general. Many military dignitaries and friends of Gen. Robinson witnessed the ceremony.

Gen. Robinson first enlisted in 1917. He served in France during World War I, saw action at Guam and Iwo Jima in World War II, and performed sea duty and China service between World Wars.

General Robinson twice earned the Legion of Merit, with Combat "V," in WW II. The first was for outstanding service in July and



Official USMC Photo
When he retired, General Robinson's fourth star was pinned on by General Pate, CMC, (L), and Admiral Wright, CinC, Atlantic Fleet

August, 1944, as Chief of Staff of the Third Marine Division during the planning and execution of the recapture of Guam. The second was for service from October, 1944, to March, 1945, as Chief of Staff of the Fifth Marine Division during the preparation and combat phases of the Iwo Jima campaign.

Prior to assuming command of FMF, Atlantic, on November 1, 1956, Gen. Robinson was Chief of the Military Advisory Group to the Netherlands, the Hague.

SSgt. G. E. Cushman
Information Section
FMF, Atlantic

Placed on Retired List (30 Years)

EASTHAM, Walter H.	Lt. Col.
MUSACHIA, Seraphin G.	Capt.
QUELCH, Kenneth H.	Capt.

Placed on Retired List (20 Years)

HILL, John B.	Col.
JACKSON, Wade M.	Col.
SEARIGHT, William A.	Lt. Col.
DUNCAN, Louis E.	Capt.
FILLINGIM, Perry R.	Capt.
HANCOCK, Fairley A.	Capt.
McCLOSKEY, Raymond F.	Capt.
MICHAEL, Harold J.	Capt.
PUCKETT, Charles R.	Capt.
DAVIES, Jr., Evan D.	CWO
DIAZ, Roy C.	CWO
DYKES, Jr., Willie M.	CWO
FOLLICK, Jr., Robert	CWO
HULETT, Ernest D.	CWO
LONG, Jr., William T.	CWO

Placed on Temporary Disability Retired List

EARGLE, George R.	Lt. Col.
FARRAR, Jr., William T.	2d Lt.
OWENS, Hugh B.	CWO
STEWART, Cornelius W.	CWO

Placed on Permanent Disability Retired List

RICHARD, Frank M.	Major
FINE, Irving	1st Lt.
HILL, Johnson B.	1st Lt.
ROBERTS, Theodore A.	1st Lt.
ASHTON, Cyril W.	CWO
BRONK, Stanley E.	CWO
SMITH, William P.	CWO

Placed on Retired List (Public Law 810)

SCHAEFFER, Charles H.	Major
VIEWEG, Otto C.	CWO

Placed on Retired List (Public Law 381)

PRICE, Coryll A.	Lt. Col.
TAYLOR, Max C.	Major

Transferred to Fleet Marine Corps Reserve

SERGEANT MAJOR

CHIPPS, John R. M.	243297	0399
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FIRST SERGEANTS

DOORE, George W.	241154	0398
McGREGOR, Whit	261820	0398

MASTER SERGEANTS

BASARAB, Jr., Charles	259718	6412
BLOODWORTH, John W.	261195	3537
BULLARD, Arlice G.	261241	3371
BUTLER, Clinton R.	220094	0441
CHIAPPETTA, Santo J.	249874	4111
CHRISTO, Mortimer F.	257673	0141
COOKE, James H.	261180	2771
COSTELOW, Paul T.	262940	3516
DURANT, Robert H.	246651	3061
EDMONDS, James W.	261132	0141
GRAY, Jr., Richard L.	262245	1371
HICKMAN, Edwards L.	274409	0141
HICKS, James H.	245072	0141
KELLY, Thomas W.	264168	3051
KIRK, Roger T.	263672	3121
KOPA, George	263693	0369

LEWIS, Chester L.	225681	1169
MILLER, Vance "J"	261226	3516
MILLS, James E.	262023	3516
O'NIEL, Thomas J.	388385	6613
OSWALD, Clarence G.	246192	0141
PELLETIER, George J.	258300	2645
PHILBIN, John P.	237386	2171
QUAKENBUSH, Carl M.	263894	3061
SHERLOCK, George M.	252185	3071
THOMPSON, Douglas	232337	2645
WELCH, Lester A.	247288	0141
YURKOVIC, George T.	267833	0141

TECHNICAL SERGEANTS

HOPKINS, Franklin H.	271639	1811
HORNE, Archie	239327	3516
KAMRAU, Siegfried H.	299589	1371
NEWELL, Jack R.	263599	3516
SHORE, William B.	263954	0141

STAFF SERGEANTS

BRANIGIN, Earl L.	263667	2181
WOODRUFF, Haskell E.	262912	3371

Placed on Disability Retired List

MASTER SERGEANTS

BETLEY, Louis F.	369352	3049
BOWSER, James G.	835624	6731
VAUGHAN, Shadrach T.	367165	2771

TECHNICAL SERGEANTS

GENERAZZO, Jr., James V.	394722	2645
MUNN, William J.	260750	2311
PASCOE, William M.	314549	0369

STAFF SERGEANTS

BLOM, Fred A.	539903	1811
CASEY, Charles G.	669545	0369
GANLEY, Frank B.	293390	0141
LANGLEY, Paul B.	292864	6413
MC DANIEL, Robert L.	653195	6413
RATLIFF, Clyde A.	620276	0369

Placed on Reserve Retired List (Public Law 810)

STAFF SERGEANT

HOPE, Thomas E.	72675	1316
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END

SOUND OFF

[continued from page 13]

DISBURSING PROBLEM

Dear Sir:

This problem has come up and I cannot get a definite answer. I would appreciate it very much if you could give me a yes or no on this question.

A Marine reenlists for a period of six years and he is given a reenlistment bonus for the second enlistment. After serving approximately three years of his enlistment, he accepts a commission in another branch of service. The time will be concurrent, as he will be discharged one day and sworn in the next day.

I know that if he was accepting a commission in the Marine Corps there

would be no problem, as he would not have to pay any money back. Does this man have to pay back any part of his reenlistment bonus when accepting a commission in another branch of service?

Also what could this man expect as far as transportation for dependents, and disposition of accrued leave?

MSgt. M. J. Wilhelm

MACS-6, MWHG, 2d MAW
Cherry Point, N.C.

● Military Pay Record Audit Section, Examining Branch, Disbursing Division, HQMC, gave us these answers to your disbursing questions:

"Recoupment of reenlistment bonus is required for time not served when separation is specifically directed by the Commandant of the Marine Corps in the case of a member whose discharge is for the convenience of the government upon the application and in

the interest of the member. Reference para 044070-4(b)2 Navy Comptroller Manual.

"Each member of the naval service having a balance of unused leave standing to his credit on the date of discharge will be compensated for such unused leave (exceptions in this case not applicable). Reference para 044170-1b Navy Comptroller Manual.

"A member who is separated from the service for the express purpose of continuing on active duty in the same or in another of the uniformed services, is not entitled to transportation of dependents therewith. Reference para 7011-4 (Change 43) Joint Travel Regulations."—Ed.

MEDAL OF HONOR

Dear Sir:

Here is a question I would like to have answered. What privileges does a

TURN PAGE

LOS ALAMITOS

[continued from page 57]

U.S. Naval Air Station, Los Alamitos, is the Nation's largest training base devoted exclusively to Reserve activities. In addition to the Marines, approximately 3000 Naval Reservists also receive training there.

The station, sprawled across 2000 acres in northern Orange County, less than six miles from Long Beach and less than an hour from Hollywood Boulevard, offers all of the conveniences of a small city.

For the benefit of the Weekend Warriors, a fully stocked post exchange, theater, hobby shop, library and other recreational facilities are available. A large swimming pool, clubs for all ranks and grades and a snack bar also offer facilities for families who have time on their hands while fathers and brothers are out earning the drill pay.

The Los Alamitos Marines are proud of the records they have achieved both in combat and as a week-end organization. In 1955, VMF 123 received the Chief of Naval Operations Flight Safety Trophy. In 1952, MACS 18 was

selected as the outstanding squadron in the Marine Air Reserve program. In 1955, the same unit repeated its military performance, garnering another trophy.

VMF 241 recently was commended for completing the fiscal year of 1956 without a training mishap.

When activated after World War II, the squadrons flew F4U Corsairs and F6F Hellcats, but the last of these were phased out shortly after the Korean War, and all pilots now are checked out in the F9F6 orange and white Cougars, a familiar sight over Southern California.

With the Los Alamitos contingent continuing to grow, tentative plans are being considered for the addition of two more Marine fighter squadrons. Also in the planning stages are the addition of a transport squadron and a helicopter unit.

Col. Harvey is extremely proud of the squadrons under his training jurisdiction. His faith is best expressed in a simple but enthusiastic statement made at last year's Marine Corps Birthday Ball:

"If they're needed again, they're ready, they're willing. Most of all, they're able!"

END

SOUND OFF (cont.)

holder of the Congressional Medal of Honor rate?

Pvt. James E. Wright
Wpns Co., 2nd Bn., 3rd Marines
Third Marine Division, FMF
c/o FPO, San Francisco, Calif.

● "Congressional" Medal of Honor is not the correct title for our highest personal decoration; "Medal of Honor" is correct. Although it was established by an Act of Congress, it is presented by the President in the name of Congress.

Decorations & Medals Branch, HQMC, gave us this information on privileges entitled to the holder:

"Upon application to the Secretary of the Navy each surviving holder of the Medal of Honor who was honorably separated from the service may have his name placed on the Army and Navy Medal of Honor Roll upon reaching the age of 65. Personnel carried on this roll are entitled to a pension of \$10 a month for life. This does not include retired personnel.

"The son of a holder of a Medal of Honor is entitled to entrance to the U.S. Naval Academy or U.S. Military Academy, provided he is otherwise qualified.

"Living members and former members of the Marine Corps who have been awarded the Medal of Honor are entitled to free transportation within the continental limits of the United States on regularly scheduled flights of Armed Forces aircraft if space is available."—Ed.



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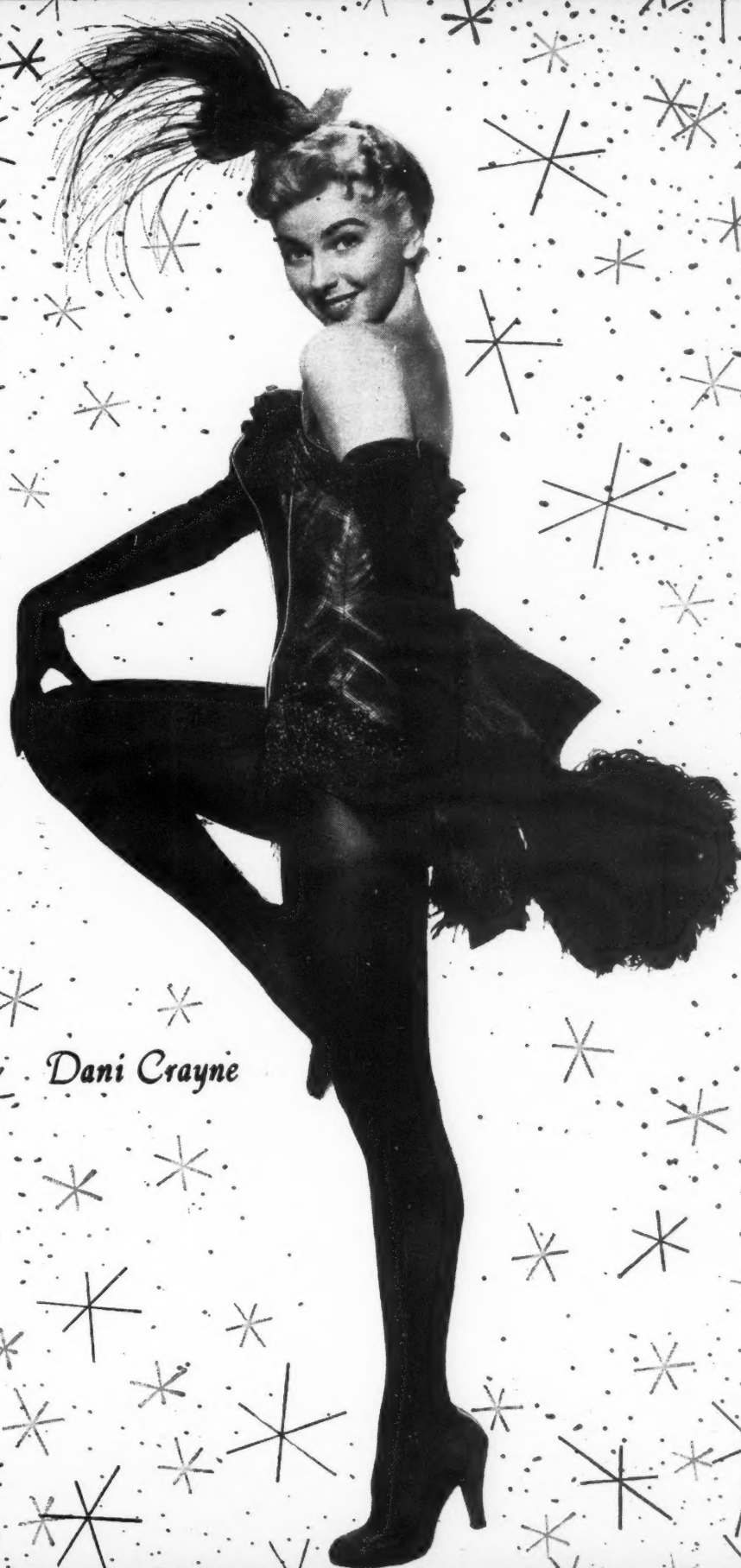
LAPEL DISCHARGE BUTTONS

Dear Sir:

In view of several requests I have received from former Marines which I am unable to answer, I'm requesting this information from you.

Somewhere around 10 years ago the Marine Corps issued for wear with civilian clothing a lapel pin or button indicating that the man wearing the button is a Marine. Then, upon discharge he was issued another type of button denoting that he was discharged

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 85)



Dani Crayne

DISTINGUISHED DIS

[continued from page 38]

you don't have to draw them a picture.

House, although he grew up in Illinois, did his recruiting stint in New Mexico. To the recruiters who send the raw material to him for processing he has this request: "If you have a waiting list, level with the kids who are standing by and tell them to get in shape before they hit the Recruit Depot, it makes it a lot easier for everybody. We do our best to make men out of boys, but the Corps isn't operating an athletic club and the sooner the fatsos and spectators find this out, the better off we'll all be."

If you were to present a DI with a platoon of uniform 230 pound, 6'6" fullbacks, he'd probably feel somebody was doing him dirty. Platoons, of course, are arranged by height, the tallest being up in front and the shorties to the rear. House and Dempsey say

that generally the shorties are the gems. The smaller men try a little harder and work harder because they seem to feel they are under a handicap, whereas, up front the boys sometimes slack off a bit, not long because that DI is watching.

Platoons presently also have an added factor of evaluation beyond just physical. The mental capacity enters into the picture nowadays, it's a touchy subject with the DIs. The low guy at the end of the test ladder is a problem, but so is the genius type as evaluated under the government exams. If druthers were being passed around, DIs would take the good, solid, oriented, 100-110 GCT men in preference to either extreme on the ladder. The latter require "special handling" and DIs have enough trouble trying to condense nearly 200 years of experience, training and tradition into a 12-week period.

This gets back to the problem Dempsey and House were going over after the visit to the Commandant. The DI has to know his outfit and he does. House and Dempsey maintain they can

fairly accurately predict how each man will make out in the Corps after graduation. It pains them when one of their promising boys later meets with an untimely end on Highway 101 or is read off by the president of a general court-martial.

A lot happens in that first year of service—it can make or break. The trouble is that too many men are being broken. The recruit training system has been worked over until it is positively antiseptic. The Commandant is satisfied with it and this extends down the line. There are little things like the new drill that cause discussion and occasional strong oaths here and there, but Dempsey and House, who also bear a big share of the load swear by the program. Yet somewhere there's a let down. Why? How is it that many highly motivated youngsters wind up in the statistic brackets of the highway police and the Judge Advocate General?

There may be a possible answer in House's thoughtful comment, "It seems as though we expect a man to serve in two different Marine Corps during the first year of his enlistment. We teach him loyalty, dedication to God and country and as many of the fundamentals as we can cram into 14 weeks at San Diego and they do the same at PI. Not only do we teach, but we do our best to show by example.

"I've had recruits come back and tell me later that the outfit they are serving with isn't the Marine Corps I taught them about. I don't like to say it, but it's time for all NCOs to do a little soul searching. Nobody can ever know the whole Marine Corps, but non-coms can sure help the man in his first year through leadership and instruction.

Dempsey carefully set aside his coffee mug at this point and seconded the motion with, "An eight-to-four-thirty Marine Corps isn't going to win us any wars. There are a lot of things involved in the problem of the man in his first year. Little things matter a lot to an impressionable recruit. A non-com at a receiving barracks who is not only in lousy physical shape, but handles an incoming draft in civilian clothes, appalls the kids. Sure, there are big problems too, but it's time non-coms got around to taking the responsibility for some of them, big and small. For a time it looked like non-coms would lose out in recruit training, but we are back on our feet. This problem of the adjustment in the first and even the second year of service can be whipped the same way. We are getting a good product down at Parris Island and we like to think he's better when he shoves off. Now's the time to see that he stays that way."

END



"When you checked this thing out from Special Services, you said you knew how to sail it!"

Leatherneck Magazine

MISSILES

[continued from page 27]

the present fields. Anti-aircraft: 07; artillery: 08; anti-tank: 18; and aviation ordnance: 65; will, of course, be affected most directly. It doesn't take the official word for you to realize that electronics technicians and supply personnel will have new headaches. However, they have their problems today. Tomorrow, they will be of a slightly different variety. You can project this type of reasoning to your own specialty. As missiles move in, you'll learn as much as you have to know. No one knows everything about them. The transition will be gradual.

There does not, at present, appear to be any acute shortage of personnel in the Marine Corps guided missile program. A very simple and logical plan has been evolved to obtain the necessary personnel. As artillery and anti-aircraft units are made obsolete by the new weapon, the personnel of those units will be retrained as missilemen. Those who can't be retrained will remain in artillery or anti-aircraft.

In the aviation field, the problem is providing additional training to ordnancemen who will handle the missiles. There is, however, room for men in this field who have electronic and ordnance experience, as well as some non-technical openings.

While it is obvious that only a limited number of men will be reassigned to missile units at present, you may, of course, apply for training and assignment to such duty. Two ways to apply for a change in MOS are:

- Upon reenlistment—Sergeants and below may apply for a change of MOS, station and field, and such requests are normally approved as

a reenlistment inducement.

- Any enlisted Marine may apply for a change in MOS under the provisions of article H10 1B, Marine Corps Manual.

Weapons have come a long way since an enterprising Marine tossed a

grenade down the hatch of the frigate *Serapis* into a keg of gunpowder and brought the battle between the *Bon Homme Richard* and *Serapis* to an abrupt close. But whatever the weapon, grenade or guided missile, Marines will continue to employ them effectively.

If this taste of guided missiles has whetted your appetite, you might like to learn more about them. Many aspects are classified, however several books which will be of interest to you may be available at your library, or through *Leatherneck Bookshop*.

Guided Missiles in War and Peace, by Nels A. Parson, Jr., is a good choice as an opener. Here, you'll find a semi-technical briefing which covers the importance of this latest of weapons and explains its purpose as well as its construction. There is an explanation of the various types, as well as the anti-missile guided missile developments. The aerodynamics, guidance and propulsion are intelligently described and warfare use by the Army, Navy and Air Force is discussed. Good book for guided missile orientation.

The historical angle, through the work of the men who made rocket and missile history, may be found in *The Men Behind the Space Rockets*, by Heinz Gartman, a well known rocket expert.

The development follows the efforts of Hermann Ganswindt, the disregarded fanatic who produced the first realistic plan for a space ship; Tsiolkovski, the obscure Russian schoolmaster who bequeathed his research work to the Communist Party; Robert H. Goddard, the American professor who designed the first liquid-propelled rocket; Herman Oberth, the pioneer of German rocket research, who is now at work in America; and says Gartman, perhaps the most brilliant of this galaxy of brilliant men, Wernher von Braun, the chief designer of the V-2.

The Viking Rocket Story, by Milton W. Rosen, tells how the largest American rocket to explore the upper atmosphere was conceived, designed, built and launched. You'll discover that *Viking* isn't just one book, it's a series.

Rocket Pioneers, by Beryl Williams and Samuel Epstein, is a rocket of another color. It provides an international roundup of the men of the last 150 years whose imagination and foresight made possible the frightening possibilities of today. Each in his own way—and some of them were peculiar—these men made their contributions to the rockets and missiles with which you will work tomorrow.

Men, Rockets and Space Rats, by Lloyd Mallan, is slightly off the beaten path but he deserves a nod. He tells in considerable detail of the testing and actual construction being carried out by the Air Force and private concerns in connection with government laboratories. White Sands Proving Grounds, the *Aerobee*, and the amazing deceleration and acceleration tests endured by Col. Stapp, and the research balloons are highlights of some of the chapters. They all add up to a good presentation of present and future space flights.

The *Vanguard* satellite is a mere child's step to the space travel boys who almost convince you that a jaunt to the moon is hardly worth mentioning and that a season's trip to Mars is just around the corner. Such plausible science-fiction may be found in *The Exploration of Mars*, by Willy Ley and Wernher von Braun and *Exploring Mars*, by Robert S. Richardson.

END

SOUND OFF

[continued from page 82]

from the Marine Corps. I'm not referring to the "Ruptured Duck."

Can you give me the straight scoop on these pins or buttons? Also, if there is such a thing, where can a former Marine obtain one?

SSgt. Milton R. Jacobson
RSS, New Court & Custom House
Mobile, Ala.

- The Marine Corps has never issued a lapel button to be worn on civilian clothing indicating the man is serv-

ing in the regular service.

The only button issued which indicates he has served in the Corps is the Honorable Discharge Button. Marine Corps lapel buttons can be obtained at posts and stations upon honorable discharge or transfer to the reserve. The only exception is the Retirement Lapel Button which is issued by Headquarters, Marine Corps.

Decorations & Medals Branch, HQMC, gave us some facts on the four official buttons and who is authorized to wear them: (1) Honorable Discharge Button is issued at the time a person receives his honorable discharge from the regular Marine Corps. This also includes any Reservist who has served 30 days or more on active service dur-

ing an enlistment. (2) Retirement Lapel Button is issued to certain eligible personnel upon retirement. (3) Reserve Button is issued to each member of the Marine Corps Reserve. (4) Honorable Service Lapel Button or "Ruptured Duck" is issued to all members of the Armed Services and the closing date of service was on 31 December 1946.

If you have lost or have never received a lapel button entitled to you, write to Decorations & Medals Branch (Code DL), Headquarters, Marine Corps, Washington 25, D. C., with a notarized statement regarding the circumstances under which the original was lost or never issued. Be sure to include your service number and date of discharge.—Ed.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 91)

Transfers



Compiled by
Pfc Shirley A. Miller

Each month *Leatherneck* publishes names of the top pay grade personnel transferred by Marine Corps Special Orders. We print as many as space permits. These columns list abbreviations of both old and new duty stations. This feature is intended primarily to provide information whereby Marines may maintain a closer contact with this important phase of the Corps. This listing is for information purposes only, and is NOT to be construed as orders. It is subject to HQMC modifications.

SERGEANTS MAJOR FIRST SERGEANTS MASTER SERGEANTS

ADAMS, George R (3411) 1stMAW to FortTrps 29 Palms
BALCH, Allen E (1379) MB WashDC to MCB CamPen FFT
BAUER, Adolf (1641) 1stMarDiv to MCB CamPen FFT
BEARCE Jr., Stephen D (0141) MCS Quant to MB NAS Jax
BEARDEN, Joseph L (1539) MCS Quant to MCB CamPen FFT
BEASLEY, Harvey L (2529) ForTrps FMFPac to 2dWpnsBn Kansas City Mo
BRESETE, John E (2529) 1stMarBrig to 8thInfBn Toledo Ohio
BRIZENDINE Jr., John A (1371) 1stMAW to 2dMarDiv
BUNTIN, Joseph S (0369) 2dMarDiv to MCB CamPen FFT
BUSH, Russell (0100) MCS Quant to MARC NAS Glenview Ill
BUTLER, Clinton R (0141) MCAAS Beaufort to MCS Quant
CARBINE, Roy G (4312) 1stMarBrig to 6th MCRD Atlanta
CARPENTER, Charles H (0141) 6th MCRD Atlanta to 2dMarDiv
CASTON, John N (4029) MCRDep PI to MARC NAS Glenview Ill
CATYLN, Robert F (3000) MB NB Bremerton to MCS Quant
CAULEY, Ernest F (0141) 19thSplInfCo Peoria Ill to MCS CherPt
CAVANAUGH, Robert E (0369) 2dMarDiv to MCS Quant
CHENEY, Robert W (3411) MB NB Bremerton to FortTrps 29 Palms
CLARK, Henry L (0141) FMFLant to HQMC
COBBURN, Ellis D (1371) MarCorCold-WeaTraCen Bridgeport to 1stMarDiv
COOK, "J" "T" (0369) MCB CamLej to LanForTraUant Little Creek
COOPER, Glenn M (3411) MCB CamPen to MCS El Toro FFT
COYLE, James A (6412) 1stMarBrig to MAD NATTC Memphis
CRANE, Alexander W (6413) AirFMFPac to MCRDep PI
CRIST, James A (3537) MarCorSupActy Phila to MCRDep PI
CZAJA, Stanley J (3071) MCS CherPt to MCS El Toro FFT
DAVIS, Billy J (0141) 2dMarDiv to 1stAAA AWBn Sfranc
DOBBINS, Peter M (3049) MCB CamLej to MCB CamPen FFT
DODD, Robert D (3431) 1stMAW to 1stMarDiv
EARLE, Robert H (2561) 1stMarDiv to MCS El Toro FFT
ESPPOSITO Jr., Vincent J (3049) MCB CamPen to MCRDep SDiego
FERRO, John L (6412) 2dMAW to 1stMarBrig
FERGUSON, John W (3049) 1st MCRD Garden City NY to MCB CamPen FFT
FERRO, Frank E (1641) MarCorComp NavAdvGru Korea to MCB CamPen
FITZGERALD, Bruce A (0141) MCS Barstow to 2dCarGoCo Sacramento
FLOOD, Edward H (2529) MCB CamPen to MCS El Toro
FORD, Earl (3371) 1stMAW to MCB 29 Palms

FOWLER, Richard W (0141) MCS CherPt to MCRDep SDiego
FRANK, Richard P (0141) HQMC to MCS Albany Ga
FRIEDLY, Albert N (0111) MCRDep SDiego to MB NB Long Beach
GALLON, Emilio J (3071) 1stMAW to MCS CherPt
GARCIA, Joe (0231) 1stMAW to 1stMarDiv
GERD, Elliott R (2639) 2dMarDiv to MB WashDC
GEISSINGER, Harold J (0369) MCS CherPt to MCB CamPen FFT
GILLEY, Robert L (2771) MCRDep SDiego to 2dMarDiv
GODDARD, Shell C (3071) 8th MCRD Norfoks to MCS El Toro FFT
GORE, Milton R (1811) 3dMarDiv to 1stMarDiv
GRASSER, William E (3516) FMFLant to MCS El Toro FFT
GRAY Jr., John S (3121) 1stMAW to MCS El Toro
GREIMANN, Lawrence L (2529) 2dMarDiv to 1stMarBrig
GRIFFIN, Charles "B" (1349) FMFPac to MCB CamLej
GUNTER Jr., Joseph M (3516) MCS Albany to MCS El Toro FFT
GUTHRIE, Thomas J (0141) 13thSplInfCo Austin Tex to MCB CamPen FFT
HARRIS, Carl M (0111) MB Clarksville to MCS CherPt
HEIM Jr., William J (0700) 12th MCRD Sfranc to MCB 29 Palms
HILL, Russell H (3049) AirFMFPac to HQMC
HODGE, Robert R (3049) 1stMarDiv to MCS Barstow
HORTON, John C (1833) ForTrps FMFLant to MCRDep PI
HOUSER, Bernard J (3241) HQMC to MCS CherPt
JACOBSON, Raymond (3061) MCB 29 Palms to MCRDep SDiego
JEFFREY, Louis B (0141) MCAAS MeJave to HQMC
JENKINS, Edgar (3349) MCRDep PI to MCS El Toro FFT
JEFFREY, Lloyd A (3071) 1stMAW to MCS CherPt
JOHNSON, Earl A (6614) MAD NATTC Jax to MCS El Toro
JOHNSON, William C (5511) 1stMarDiv to MCS El Toro
JONES, Donald S (3049) ForTrps FMFLant to MCB CamPen FFT
JORDAN, William A (3049) 1stMAW to MCRDep SDiego
KANIG, John F (0369) 1stMarDiv to MCS El Toro FFT
KATAPSKI, Stanley W (2561) MCAF New River to MCB CamPen FFT
KEITH, Robert V (0100) MCS Quant to 9th MCRD Chicago
KELLEY, Alfred J (0141) 8thSplInfCo Lynchburg Va to MCS CherPt
KERN, William L (0141) MCS Quant to 8thSplInfCo Lynchburg Va
KNIGHT, Charles T (6413) MARTD MartC Birmingham to MCAF New River
KNUTSON, Clifford G (6511) MARTD MartC Birmingham to NAS Memphis
KULLUSON, Francis J (4312) 2dMAW to HQMC
LANGLEY, Lloyd V (3049) 3dMarDiv to MCB CamLej

LANGSTON Jr., John L (0141) 1stMAW to FortTrps 29 Palms
LARSON, Morris F (3071) 1stMAW to MCS CherPt
LAYETTE, John B (0111) 2dMarDiv to MCS Quant
LEIBOLD Jr., John G (449) MCB CamPen to ForTrps CamLej
LOHRENGEL, George F (3361) MCB CamPen to MCS El Toro
MASON, Charles D (3051) 9th MCRD Chicago to MCB CamPen
MATTHEWS, Everett D (2529) 1stMarDiv to 1stMarDiv
MAZE, Casey J (6431) 1stMAW to MCS El Toro
MC CANN, Richard J (0141) MCS Quant to HQMC
MC CROY, James R (0141) 2dMarDiv to MCS El Toro FFT
MC DONALD, William (3049) 27thSplInfCo Columbus Ohio to MCS Quant
MC LAMB, Warren "G" (4029) MCS Barstow to MarCorSupActy Phila
MC NATT, Robert F (6613) AirFMFLant to 1stMarBrig
MEEHAN, William P (0369) MB NAD Earle NJ to MCB CamPen FFT
MEHALECHKO, Charles (6413) MARTD MartC Birmingham to MCS El Toro
MILLS, James F (0141) MD USS Des Moines to MCS Miami
MITCHELL Jr., James L (3516) MCRDep PI to MCB CamPen
MONTGOMERY, William T (6431) MAD NATTC Jax to MCS CherPt
MUDY, George D (0369) LanForTraUant to MCB CamLej
NORRIS, Elton D (0569) 2dMarDiv to 1stMarBrig
NORRIS, Stewart C (3311) 1stMAW to MCS El Toro
NUNALLY, Bruce W (811) ForTrps FMFPac to 2d155mmGunBtry Eugene Ore
O'BRIEN, William F (0241) 3dMarDiv to 2dMarDiv
PADULA, Peter A (0369) MB NGF WashDC to MCB CamPen FFT
PAIGE, Joseph J (0371) 1stMAW NATTC Jax
PALKO, Theodore J (4029) MarCorSupActy Phila to 9th MCRD Chicago
PARADIS, Leonel R (0141) USS Taconic Quant to 1stMarDiv
PETTIT, Kenneth E (3049) MarCorSupActy Phila to MB Washington D.C.
RADFORD, Norman D (3061) MCS Quant to MCB CamLej
ROSSER Jr., William L (3121) MCSFA Portsmouth Va to MCS El Toro
RUDOLPH, Philip M (0849) ForTrps FMFPac to 1stMarDiv
RUTHERFORD, John W (0369) MCB CamPen to MCB CamPen FFT
SCHWESKI, Stanley J (0121) 1stMarDiv to FMFPac Oahu
SACHS, William E (0369) 2dMarDiv to MB NGF WashDC
SCOGIN, Walter O (3537) MCB CamLej to 1stNTBn Atlanta Ga
SEGARS, John W (0369) MB NAD MeAlester Okla to MCB CamPen FFT
SHELDON, Arvid K (6621) 2dMAW to 1stMarBrig
SHULMAN, William H (3349) 1stMAW to 2dMarDiv
SIEGER, Norman P (1316) MCSFA Portsmouth Va to MCRDep SDiego

SIMPSON, James A (6413) MAD NATTC Memphis to MCS CherPt
SLOVENSKY, Herman C (6481) MCAAS New River to 1stMarBrig
SMITH, Darrel H (3071) AirFMFPac to MCS El Toro FFT
SNAVELY Jr., Joseph C (3049) MCB CamLej to MCS El Toro FFT
SOKOLNICKI, Edward J (6413) 1stMAW to MCS CherPt
SOUCY, Paul A (6412) MAD NATTC Memphis to MARC NAS Glenview
SOUTHCOMB, Kenneth W (3071) MAD NATTC Jax to MCS El Toro FFT
SPEAR, Eugene M (0141) 2dMarDiv to MD USS Des Moines
STEVENS, Frank H (0141) 8th MCRD New Orleans to USS Taconic
STEVENS Jr., Robert E (3071) 1stMAW to MCS CherPt
STONE, Claude L (5711) MCS Miami to MCS El Toro FFT
STRANGE, John K (6641) 1stMAW to MCAAS Beaufort
SUMNER, Robert K (1169) MCB CamLej to MCS Quant
SUSI, Aldo (5581) 1stMarDiv to MCS El Toro FFT
TAYLOR, James J (2561) AirFMFPac to MCS El Toro FFT
TEAGUE, Robert J (0761) ForTrps FMFPac to 1stMarDiv
THOMAS, Bill J (3061) AirFMFPac to MCB 29 Palms
TODD, Walter W (2529) MCRDep SDiego to 1stMarDiv
TURNER, Harold L (3441) MCB CamLej to MCS El Toro FFT
VALENTINE, Walter G (0141) 3dEngrCo Youngstown Ohio to 1stMarBrig
VANDERMA, Michael L (5711) MCS Quant to 1stMarBrig
VIETH, Ralph E (3516) ForTrps to MCS Barstow
VOGEL, Morris (3049) 2dMAW to MCS Quant
WALKER, Dixon H (0369) MCB CamLej to MCB CamPen FFT
WALKER, Robert L (3049) HQMC to MCS Albany Ga
WARD, Robert T (0369) MCB CamPen to MCRDep PI
WELSH, Thomas P (3051) 1stMAW to ForTrps 29 Palms
WICK, Billie E (3411) MAD NATTC Jax to ForTrps CamLej
WILKINSON, Emocell E (0141) MD USS Helena to 1stMarDiv
WISON, Perry E (4039) MCB CamLej to MARTC NAS Glenview
YORK, Ralph C (1371) 3dMAW to MCS El Toro FFT
ZADAI, Ronald J (0141) 30thSplInfCo Ottumwa Iowa to NB NorVa
ZAMCIC, Samuel (0811) 1st MCRD Garden City NY to 2dMarDiv
ZIELINSKI, Adam A (1539) MCB CamLej to MCS Quant

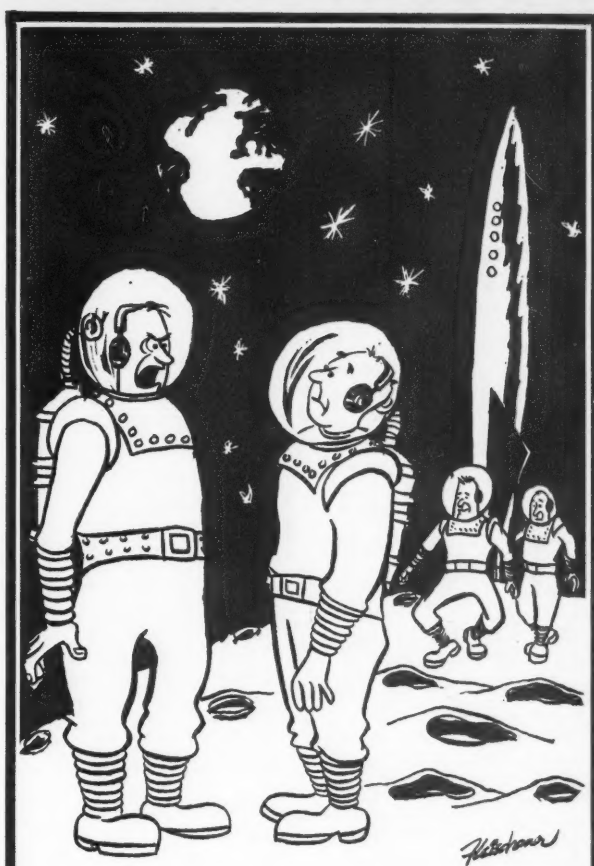
TECHNICAL SERGEANTS

ALVEA Jr., Clifford P (4029) MCB CamPen to MARC NAS Glenview
ANTLE, Gayle (3411) MB NB Bremerton to 1stMarDiv
ARGANIZIO, James (3049) 9th MCRD Chicago to 1stMarDiv
BAILEY, Elvie S (0369) 2dMarDiv to MCB CamPen FFT
BAKER, Earl D (0141) 1stMarBrig to MCB CamPen FFT
BAKER, Perry W (6441) AirFMFPac to MCAF New River
BAKER, Theodore L (1833) 3dMarDiv to MCB CamPen
BALDWIN, Raymond D (3121) MCS Barstow to MCS El Toro FFT
BARHAN, Robert W (4111) MCS Barstow to MCB CamPen FFT
BARLOW, Victor E (6511) MAD NATTC Jax to MCS CherPt
BARRY, Lawrence V (0369) MB NTC Great Lakes to ForTrps 29 Palms
BASS Jr., Spencer R (0369) FMFPac to 1stMarDiv
BATZ, Thomas R (0241) FMFLant to MCB CamPen FFT
BEAL Jr., Paul C (6413) MAD NATTC Jax to MCRDep PI
BEHRENS, Richard H (0369) MB NMD Yorktown Va to MCB CamPen FFT
BELANGER, Virgil B (4313) 2dMarDiv to MB NAD Ft Filin Phila
BELKIN, Douglas C (0141) MCS CherPt to MCB CamPen FFT
BELL Jr., Erwin L (0369) 3dMarDiv to MCB 29 Palms
BELL, Huel P (1341) 3dMAW to MCB CamLej
BENVENUTI, Peter J (0141) 1stMarDiv to 6th MCRD Atlanta
BERNIER, Richard J (1169) MCS Quant to MB WashDC
BEST, John G (0369) 3dMarDiv to 2dMarDiv
BLACK, Henry H (0300) 3dMarDiv to MCRDep PI
BOFFERDING Jr., Charles H (4029) MCS Quant to 4th MCRD Phila
BOLICK Jr., Dewey M (0369) MB NMD Yorktown Va to MCB CamPen FFT
BOWMAN, David C (0369) 5th MCRD WashDC to 2dMarDiv
BRAY, Billy S (3071) AirFMFLant to MCS El Toro FFT
BROWN, Bayard F (7113) 1stMAW to MCS CherPt
BULMER, Billy R (0369) FMFPac to 1stMarDiv
BURNETT, Carl L (3411) MAD NATTC Jax to MCB CamPen FFT
BURRIS, Laurence W (2529) ForTrps FMFPac to 1st 45RtBn Dallas
BUSBY Jr., Isaac W (3411) 1stMAW to NB NorVa
BYINGTON, Richard J (2543) MCRDep SDiego to MCB CamPen FFT

CARRIER, Donald D (2771) MCRDep SDiego to ForTrps 29 Palms
 CHANDLER, Neely (1169) 1stMAW to MCB CamLaj to MARTD MARTC NAS Memphis
 CHAVES, Emilio J (6614) MAD NATTC Jax to MCAS El Toro
 CHIDGLEY, John G (0369) 52SplIntCo Ft Smith Ark to 33dSplIntCo Beaumont Tex
 CHILDS, Hubert L (4131) 1stMAW to MCAF New River
 CHRISTMAN Jr., John G (3049) MCB CamLaj to MARTD MARTC NAS Memphis
 CHRISTENSEN, James G (0369) 93-SplIntCo Joplin Mo to 1stMarDiv
 CLARK, Robert S (6412) 1stMAW to MAD NATTC Jax
 CODY, Gerald L (7041) MCAS El Toro to 1stMarBrig
 CODY, James (0369) MB NavFor Marianas Guam to 1stMarDiv
 COLEMAN, Robert C (0369) 8th MCRRD New Orleans to 2dMarDiv
 COOK, Edwin (3516) 3dMarDiv to 1stMarDiv
 CREAMER, Frank E (6431) 1stMAW to MAD NATTC Memphis
 DADONA Jr., Frank J (0369) 2dMarDiv to MD NRC NB Portsmouth N H
 DANFORD, Richard E (0369) 3dMarDiv to 2dMarDiv
 DANIEL Jr., William E (0369) MCAS CherPt to 2dMarDiv
 DARAKJIAN, John (0369) MB NGF WashDC to MCB CamLaj
 DEATON, Marvin D (4312) 1stMAW to MB Great Lakes
 DEEL, Curtis L (4131) 3dMarDiv to FMFPac Oahu TH
 DEEN, James R (6412) AirFMFLant to MCAS El Toro FFT
 DELDO, Arthur L (0369) MB NB Guantanamo Bay Cuba to 2dMarDiv
 DENNY, James E (6412) 1stMAW to MAD NATTC Memphis
 DICAPUA, Michael (3371) MCB 29 Palms to MCRDep SDiego
 DIFENBACH, Robert E (1169) 2dMAW to FMFPac Oahu TH
 DI SILVESTRO, Victor S (0161) AirFMFLant to 2dMarDiv
 DONOVAN, Francis (3071) MCAF New River to MCAS CherPt
 DONOVAN, James R (5541) 1stMAW to MCRDep SDiego
 DRAUGHON, Jack W (0369) MCRDep PI to 1stMarBrig
 DUFFY, James (3061) MCSC Barstow to MCAS El Toro FFT
 DUHE, James J (0369) 2dMarDiv to MB NB NorVa
 DUVAL, Joseph A (6614) 1stMAW to MCAS El Toro
 ECKERT, Charles W (0369) 3dMarDiv to MCRDep PI
 ELLENBURG, Glen F (6611) MAD NATTC Memphis to MCAS Miami
 EVANS, Carl A (0369) 3dMarDiv to 1stMarDiv
 FANEY, Gene E (3051) 1stMAW to ForTrps CamLaj
 FARMER, Robert E (1341) 1stMAW to MCRDep SDiego
 FAULK, Haskell H (1345) MCRDep SDiego to MCB CamPen FFT
 FELTS, Ellis M (3061) 1stMAW to MCAS CherPt
 FIDLER, Lewis C (6727) 1stMAW to MCAS CherPt
 FIVEASH, James H (3619) 3dMarDiv to MCB 29 Palms
 FORSTHOFFER, Joseph F (6661) 1stMAW to NAS Edenton
 FREEMAN, Kenneth N (0811) ForTrps FMFPac to MCB CamPen FFT
 FULLER, Walter L (1371) 1stMAW to 2dMarDiv
 FUQUA, Robert W (3371) 1stMAW to ForTrps 29 Palms
 GALLAWAY, Robert A (0369) MB NGF WashDC to 2dMarDiv
 GAYJIKIAN, Samuel (6441) MAD NATTC Memphis to MCAS Miami
 GLIDDEN, Clayton F (0111) 4th MCR-RD Phila to 2dMarDiv
 GOFF, Harold E (0369) 2dMarDiv to MCB CamPen FFT
 GORDON, Claude F (2639) MCRDep SDiego to MCSC Albany Ga
 GOUGH, Richard W (1341) 3dMarDiv to FMFPac 29 Palms
 GRDISH, Marion T (0369) 1stMarDiv to MCB CamPen FFT
 GROVES, Loren F (6511) 1stMAW to MAD NATTC Jax
 GRYSKA, Raymond C (2561) MCAS Miami to MCAS El Toro FFT
 HANES Sr., Raymond F (0141) MCB CamLaj to 6th MCRRD Atlanta
 HARRIS, William W (3619) MCS Quant to MCB CamPen
 HARTSELL Jr., Ralph M (0141) MARTD MARTC NAC Grosse Ile Mich to MCAS El Toro FFT
 HAYES, Charles C (0369) MCB CamLaj to MB NAS Oahu TH
 HAYNES, Fred E (0369) MB NS Adak AI to 1stMarDiv
 HAYNES, Paul C (0369) MAD NAS Pensacola Fla to 2dMarDiv
 HEARN Jr., Jowell M (3049) HQMC to MarCorSupply Phila
 HENDLEY, Arthur E (2529) MCRDep SDiego to 1stMarDiv
 HERBERT, Albert J (0141) 1stMAW to MB NOTS China Lake Calif
 HERNANDEZ, Mateo M (6461) AirFMFPac to MCAS El Toro FFT
 HERRLER, Charles F (22529) AirFMFPac to MCB CamPen FFT
 HIGGINS, Harris O (0349) LanForTraULant Little Creek to MCB CamPen FFT
 HOSTETTER, William (0369) 1stMAW to 1stMarDiv

HUTCHERSON, Raeford W (0141) 1stMAW to MCAF New River
 JACKSON, Dewey W (3311) 1st MCRRD Garden City NY to 8th MCRRD New Orleans
 JENNINGS, George I (6727) NAS Edenton to HQMC
 JEREMIAH, John B (0141) ForTrps FMFLant to MARTD MARTC NAS Grosse Ile Mich
 JOHNSON, Douglas A (3537) 9th MCR-RD Chicago to MCB CamLaj
 JOHNSON, Horace L (0141) MCSC Barstow to 12th MCRRD Sfran
 JOHNSON, John L (3049) 1stMarDiv to MCB CamPen FFT
 JOHNSON, Kenneth R (7113) 1stMAW to MCAS CherPt
 JONES, Joseph R (3061) MCB CamPen to MCSC Barstow
 JONES, Lee O (0369) 3dMarDiv to 1stMarDiv
 JOSLIN, Francis A (6412) 1stMarBrig to MCAS Beaufort
 KELLEY, Wesley D (2529) 1stMarDiv to 1stMarBrig
 KELLY Jr., Charles J (0811) 3dMarDiv to 12th MCRRD Sfran
 KELMAN, Edward T (6413) 2dMAW to 1stMarBrig
 KENDALL, James E (3411) 5th MCRRD WashDC to 2dMarDiv
 KNOX, Bert A (0211) 3dMarDiv to ForTrps 29 Palms
 KOLOMY, Michael H (4312) LanForTraULant Little Creek to MCAS CherPt
 KOTARSKI, Joseph C (1169) 2dMarDiv to MCAS El Toro FFT
 LADIMER, Phillip (3049) MCSC Albany to MCB CamPen FFT
 LA DUE, Gerald C (0369) 1stMAW to 1stMarDiv
 LANKFORD, Lewis F (1345) 3dMarDiv to ForTrps CamLaj
 LAVEZZO Jr., John J (3371) MAG-31 to MCAS El Toro FFT
 LEE, Donald W (6715) 2dMAW to 1stMarBrig
 LEHOULLIER, Joseph G A (5597) 1stMAW to MCAS El Toro
 LINDBERG, Charles W (0141) MCB CamPen to MCRDep SDiego
 LISCHESKI, Frank J (0369) MCRDep SDiego to HQMC
 LOCKEN, Leslie K (4611) 1stMAW to MCAS El Toro
 LUSK, Jack (2529) 1stMarDiv to MCAS El Toro FFT
 LYNCH, John J (6412) MAD NATTC Memphis to MCAS CherPt
 LYTCHOTT Jr., Evan G (4131) MB NB Brooklyn to 2dMarDiv
 LYTLE, Kenneth B (2529) USS Estes to MCRDep SDiego
 MACKEY Jr., Jesse (0369) 3dMarDiv to 1stMarDiv
 MALONE Jr., Thomas J (0369) 3dMarDiv to 2dMarDiv
 MANN, Daniel I (6413) MARTD MARTC Birmingham to MCAS CherPt
 MARIETTA, James E (3049) 2dMarDiv to 27thSplIntCo Columbus Ohio
 MARSHALL, Russell H (6511) 1stMAW to MAD NATTC Memphis
 MARSHMAN, Jack C (0141) MCB CamPen to MarCorCruitSta Los Angeles
 MARTIN, Travis E (0843) 3dMarDiv to ForTrps 29 Palms
 MC CURDY, Maurice (5711) 6th MCR-RD Atlanta to ForTrps CamLaj
 MC DONOUGH, John J (2529) 1stMarBrig to 2dMarDiv
 MC EACHERN, Reginald F (3049) HQMC to MCAS CherPt
 MC INYRE, John C (0111) 1stMAW to MCAS CherPt
 MC KEE, Jack D (6511) MAD NATTC Jax to 1stMarBrig
 MEDVEKY, John L (0369) MD NB Norfolk Va to 2dMarDiv
 MEEKER, Warren W (0431) ForTrps FMFPac to MCRDep PI
 MELLOTT, George C (0241) AirFMFPac to MCB CamPen FFT
 MELONSON, Harold C (0369) 2dMarDiv to HQMC
 MILLEN, John E (3231) MCS Quant to MCB CamPen FFT
 MILLER, West G (4312) ForTrps FMFLant to MCRDep PI
 MILNE Jr., James (6441) 1stMarBrig to MCAS El Toro
 MOORE, Dave H (0369) 3dMarDiv to MB NGF WashDC
 MORONI, Marino J (6511) 1stMAW to MCAS CherPt
 MORRIS Jr., William L (0369) HQMC to 1stMarDiv
 MORTON, Merrill T (4131) MB NAD Ft Mifflin Phila to 2dMarDiv
 MURPHY Jr., Henry E (0369) 3dMarDiv to MD NRC Portsmouth
 NELSON Jr., James A (2561) ForTrps to 1stMarDiv
 NICHOLAS, Billy (0141) ForTrps FMFPac to HQMC
 NOPPE, Robert W (1169) 2dMarDiv to MCAS El Toro FFT
 O'DONNELL, Paul T (0369) MB NGF WashDC to 2dMarDiv
 OSBORNE, Ralph (0369) 1stMarDiv to 33dSplIntCo Joplin Missouri
 OWEN, Benjamin F (7113) MARTD MARTC Birmingham to MCAS El Toro
 PALMER, William R (4029) MCB CamLaj to 6th MCRRD Atlanta
 PANZA, Ralph A (2711) MCRDep SDiego to MCB 29 Palms
 PAYNE, Bobby L (0369) MAD NAS Pensacola to MCB CamPen FFT
 PEKALA, Bernard A (0369) MCRDep PI to MCB CamPen FFT
 PENDAS Jr., Gerard C (0369) 3dMarDiv to MCS Quant
 PEPPAN, Donald W (6481) AirFMFPac to MCAS El Toro FFT

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TRANSFERS (cont.)

PERKINS, Marion F (2539) MCRDep PI to 1stMarDiv
 PHILLIPS Jr., Henry (0369) 1stMAW to 2dMarDiv
 PINER, William (0369) 3dMarDiv to MCS Quant
 PIOTROWSKI, Leonard J (0369) 3dMarDiv to 2dMarDiv
 PLANT, Bernard M (0811) 104thSpInfCo Parkersburg West Virginia to MB WashDC
 PORTERFIELD, Freeman (0369) 3dMarDiv to 1stMarDiv
 PRATT, Joseph J (6413) MARTD MAR-RTC Birmingham to MCAS CherPt
 PRETSCHE, Donald C (3049) MB NAS Memphis to MCSC Albany Ga
 RAKUS, Joseph R (0369) 1stRRCo Springfield Mass to MCB CamPen FFT
 REED, Woodrow W (3516) 3dMAW to MCAS El Toro FFT
 RHODES, Daniel (0369) MCB CamLeJ to 1stMarDiv
 RICE, Lewis E (1345) 1stMAW to 2dMarDiv
 RICHARDSON, William J (6614) 1stMAW to MCAS El Toro
 RICK, Robert E (2529) 2dMarDiv to MCRDep PI
 ROBINSON, Daniel J (4631) 1stMAW to MCB CamLeJ
 ROGERS, Oscar R (3049) Tengan Okinawa to MarCorSupActy Philadelphia
 RONE, Everett E (0369) 2dMarDiv to 34thSpInfCo Johnston Pa
 RUSS, Raymond M (1349) 1stMAW to ForTrps CamLeJ
 RUSSO, Ralph V (3211) MCRDep PI to MCS Quant
 RYAN Jr., John J (1811) 9th MCRRD Chicago to 1stMarDiv
 SADLIN, Errett E (3241) 9th MCRRD Chicago to ForTrps 29 Palms
 SANDER, William J (3516) MCRDep PI to MCAS El Toro FFT
 SAXON, Joseph B (0369) 3dMarDiv to MB NMD Yorktown Va
 SCHWARTZ, Edward H (6671) MAD NATTC to 1stMarDiv
 SESSA, Michael L (6412) 1stMAW to MAD NATTC Memphis
 SEYBOLD, Richard M (3049) AirFMF-Pac to HQMC
 SHARKEY, Hugh A (0141) FMFPac to 9th MCRRD Chicago
 SHARPE, Donald H (0369) 1stMarDiv to MCAS El Toro FFT
 SMITH, Glen S (3061) MCB 29 Palms to 1stMarDiv
 SOLTYSIAK, Charles N (0811) MCRDep SDiego to 1stMarDiv
 SOTO, Arthur (0369) 1stMAW to 1stMarDiv
 SPARKS, Gordon J (2111) MB NB Long Beach to 1stMarDiv
 STABLE, Bernardino R (0369) 2dMarDiv to MB NorVa
 STALMASEK, George A (3051) 3dMarDiv to MCS Quant
 STANLEY, Paul L (0141) 1stMAW to MAD NATTC Memphis

SULLIVAN, Bernard V (0369) 3dMarDiv to MAD NATTC NAS Pensacola
 TAKACS, Gene J (3411) HQMC to ForTrps CamLeJ
 TARDIFF, Eugene T (2771) MCRDep SDiego to ForTrps 29 Palms
 TETER, Ernest J (6413) AirFMFPac to MAD NATTC Jax
 THOMPSON, Ivy A (3049) AirFMFPac to MB NS Sangley Pt Luzon Rp
 THOMPSON, Robert B (3241) ForTrps FMFLant to HQMC
 THURBER, Russell P (4029) MCSC Barstow to MCB CamLeJ
 TOALSON, Dorothy L (0141) MCS Quant to MCRDep PI
 TOMLINSON, James R (6431) 1stMAW to MCRDep SDiego
 TOOLE, Robert D (5597) 1stMarDiv to MB WashDC
 TORREZ, Jesus (4029) MCAS El Toro to 9th MCRRD Chicago
 TWIFORD, Richard D (2639) 2dMAW to MCB CamPen FFT
 WADE, Cecil G (6441) MARTD MARTC Birmingham to MCAS Miami
 WAGONER, Sidney R (0369) MB NGF WashDC to 2dMarDiv
 WARNER, John S (3061) 2dMAW to MCB CamPen FFT
 WARNER, Virgle C (3049) 1stMarDiv to Camp Smedley D. BUTLER Tengan Okinawa
 WATSON, Arthur E (6614) MAD NATTC Jax to MCAS CherPt
 WICKERLY, William M (0369) MCS Quant to 1stMarDiv
 WELLS, Dallas R (3049) MARTD MARTC NAS Memphis to ForTrps CamLeJ
 WEST Jr., "C" "H" (1169) 1stMAW to 1stMarDiv
 WHITE, Jake W (0761) MCRDep SDiego to ForTrps 29 Palms
 WILLETTE, Richard R (3051) 1stMAW to ForTrps CamLeJ
 WILLIAMS, Calvin (0369) 2dMarDiv to MB NGF WashDC
 WILSON, Olin M (3051) MarCorSupActy Phila to MCRDep PI
 WOOD, Charles R (7041) MARTD MARTC Birmingham to MARTD MARTC Glenview
 YAPP, Charles E (6412) 1stMAW to MAD NATTC Memphis
 YATES, Cecil H (3537) 3dCargoCo Charlotte NC to MCAAS Beaufort
 YOUNG, Frank P (3049) 2dMarDiv to MCB CamPen FFT
 ZIMAN, Raymond S (3371) 1stMCRD Garden City New York to 2dMarDiv

STAFF SERGEANTS

ADAMS, John A (0369) MB NGF WashDC to 2dMarDiv
 ADDY, Kenneth H (3411) MAD NATTC to 2dMarDiv
 AHO, Kenneth D (6613) AirFMFPac to MAD NATTC Memphis
 AHSEE, Frank L (3041) 1stMarDiv to MCSC Albany Ga
 ALEXANDER, Robert L (1141) 1stMAW to MCS Quant
 ALTENBURG, LaVerne N (0369) 2dMarDiv to MB NGF WashDC

AMONG, Edwin E (6441) MAD NATTC Memphis to MCAS El Toro
 AMRHEIN Jr., John T (6412) MAD NATTC Memphis to MCAS El Toro
 ANDERSON, James E (0369) MCB CamPen to QMScol Ft Lee Va
 ANDERSON, Perry B (0369) MB NB Charleston to 2dMarDiv
 ARBOUR, Thomas R (3071) 1stMAW to MCB CamLeJ
 AREY, Eugene L (2543) 1stMAW to ForTrps CamLeJ
 ARMSTRONG, Ivan O (6481) MB NB Norfolk Virginia to MCAF New River
 ASBJORNSEN, Thomas A (0141) MAD NATTC Jax to MCAS CherPt
 ASHBA, Robert L (3071) 1stMAW to MCB CamLeJ
 ATKINSON Jr., William T (1379) 3dMarDiv to MCAS El Toro
 BAGNI, Salvatore (0141) 3dMarDiv to MB NorVa
 BARKER, Otis (0369) 3dMarDiv to BARTLETT, James N (6413) MARTD MARTC Birmingham to MCAS Miami
 BARTOLOMEO, Clarence C (0231) 3dMarDiv to MCAS CherPt
 BARWICK, Thomas H (3011) MB Lake MeadB Las Vegas to MCSC Albany Ga
 BATES, Edward J (3041) 19thSpInfCo East Peoria Ill to ForTrps CamLeJ
 BEAUBO, Donald M (6613) MARTD MARTC Birmingham to NAAS Edneton Beaufort
 BEATTIE, Roger J (0811) MCS Quant to MCB CamPen FFT
 BEESON, Charles E (1391) 3dMAW to 1stMarDiv
 BELLONE, Santo P (3516) 2dMarDiv to MCAS CherPt
 BETHEA, Julius (0369) MB Sfran to 2dMarDiv
 BEYERS, Richard D (1371) 3dMAW to MCB CamLeJ
 BIERSCHWALE, Paul G (0369) 1stMarDiv to 1stMarDiv
 BLAKESLEY, Philip F (6412) 1stMarDiv to MCAAS Beaufort
 BLUMENTHAL, Robert E (3041) 3dMarDiv to MCSC Albany Ga
 BOGDANSKY, Michael E (0811) 2dMarDiv to MCS Quant
 BOLTON, John L (3041) 39thSpInfCo Atlantic City to MCB CamPen FFT
 BONE, Waldo L (1169) MCAAS Mojave to MCSC Albany Ga
 BONGIORNI, Albert L (5711) 1stMarDiv to MB WashDC
 BOWEN, Donald G (3041) 84thSpInfCo Jackson Mich to MCSC Albany Ga
 BOWMAN, Raymond E (6741) 1stMAW to MCAS El Toro
 BROOKFIELD, Charles E (0369) 3dMarDiv to 2dMarDiv
 BROOKS, Richard B (0369) MB NB NorVa to 2dMarDiv
 BROOME, Thomas L (3071) 1stMAW to MCAS CherPt
 BROWN, Dale R (0369) 1stMAW to Camp Smedley D. BUTLER, Tengan Okinawa
 BROWN Jr., Edward H (2111) 3dMarDiv to MCRDep PI
 BROWN, George R (0369) MB NAS Atsugi Japan to 1stMarDiv
 BURCHAM, Robert E (4621) 2dMarDiv to MCB CamPen FFT
 CALE, William D (1316) FMFPac to ForTrps CamLeJ
 CALLISON, Russell C (0369) MCRDep SDiego to 1stMarDiv
 CAMACHO, Miguel (3041) 69thSpInfCo Edystone Pa to MB Lake MeadB Las Vegas
 CAMILO, Patrick M (7041) 1stMarDiv to MARTD MARTC NAS Oakland
 CANDIANO, Phillip J (0121) 3dMarDiv to MCAS Miami
 CANONICO, Joseph A (0369) 1stMAW to 2dMarDiv
 CARDINAL, Paul W (0741) MD NRC NB Portsmouth to MCB 29 Palms
 CARSON, Irving H (6481) MCS Quant to MCAF New River
 CARTER, Lincoln J (3041) 72dSpInfCo Lima Ohio to MCS Quant
 CHAPMAN, Perry (1341) 3dMarDiv to MCB CamLeJ
 CHISHOLM, Joseph G (3041) 2d155mm-HovBn Providence RI to 2dMarDiv
 CISLER, John H (0161) MCAS CherPt to 3dMarDiv
 CLARKE, Milton J (0161) 3dMarDiv to ForTrps 29 Palms
 CLINE, Charles L (0211) 1stMAW to MCSC Albany Ga
 COE, Harris M (3411) 8th MCRRD Norfns to MCB CamPen FFT
 COLEMAN, Walter K (3537) 3dMarDiv to MCAS CherPt
 CONCANN, Alfonso (5541) FMFPac to 1stMarDiv
 CONNER, Billy F (0161) 1stMarDiv to ForTrps 29 Palms
 CONONIKES, Peter C (3371) 1stMAW to MCAS CherPt
 CORNELL, Richard L (0369) 2dMarDiv to MB NAD Oahu TH
 COTTOSANTIAGO, William (0741) 1stMAW to MCB 29 Palms
 COWIN, Earl J (2336) 1stMAW to 1stMarDiv
 CRANDALL, James M (2336) MCAS Miami Fla to 2dMarDiv
 CRAYNE, Jack J (0761) ForTrps FMFLant to ForTrps 29 Palms
 CREASEY, Robert B (3371) 1stMAW to MCB CamLeJ
 CROWDER "R" "J" (3619) MCB CamLeJ to MCS Quant
 DALEN, Clarence L (6412) 1stMAW to MAD NATTC Memphis
 DAUGHTRY, Franklin E (0761) ForTrps FMFLant to ForTrps 29 Palms

DAVID Jr., George W (0369) MB NB NorVa to MCB CamPen FFT
 DAVIS, Bruce L (6641) MCAS El Toro to MCAS El Toro FFT
 DAVIS, Edward M (0231) 1stMarDiv to MCAS CherPt
 DAVIS, John M (7113) 1stMAW to MCAS CherPt
 DAVIS, Russell B (0141) 4thEngrCo Charleston WVa to MCB CamPen FFT
 DE GARMO, Robbie G (MCRDep SDiego to 1stMarDiv
 DELANEY, John F (0369) MB NGF WashDC to 2dMarDiv
 DE SAENO, Panquale A (2531) 2dMarDiv to MCRDep SDiego
 DESPAIN, William S (4111) 3dMarDiv to MCRDep SDiego
 DIGIOVANNI, Anthony J (5591) MCS Quant to MCAS El Toro FFT
 DIMICK, Gordon L (3121) MCSCFA Portsmouth to HQMC
 DIPOLITO, Frank R (1345) 3dMarDiv to MCSC Albany Ga
 DIXON, Bryon D (5541) 3dMarDiv to MCB 29 Palms
 DODD, Ray J (3516) MAG-31 to MCAS El Toro FFT
 DOLMAN, Robert J (0369) 1stMarDiv to MCB CamPen FFT
 DOUGHERTY, James J (4312) 9th MCRD Chicago to MB NTC Great Lakes
 DOYLE, Duane R (0231) AirFMFPac to MARTD MARTC NAS Seattle
 DUNN, Leonard A (1035) MCSC Albany Ga to ForTrps CamLeJ
 DURAN, Gregory (2533) NAAS Edneton to MCB CamPen FFT
 EDWARDS, Robert I (1379) MCRDep PI to 1stMarDiv
 ENGELHORN, Edward R (0141) MCS Quant to 2dMarDiv
 ENGLAND, Harold A (0369) 2dMarDiv to MB NGF WashDC
 ENOS, Henry E A (0141) 15thInfBn NB Pearl to 1stMarDiv
 EVANS, James H (0141) LanForTraU-Lant Little Creek to HQMC
 FANNIN, James W (6611) MARTD MARTC Spokane Wash to MCAS El Toro FFT
 FAROUHAR Jr., Maurice L (3411) MAD NATTC Jax to 1stMarDiv
 FORTIN Sr., Gordon P (6481) MCAF New River to MCAS El Toro FFT
 FOSTER, William P (5711) MAG-31 to MCAS El Toro FFT
 FRANCIS, William G (0369) MD NRC NB Portsmouth to 1stMarDiv
 FRANKLIN, Julius (0369) 2dMarDiv to MB NGF WashDC
 FREDERICKS, Richard L (2531) MD USS Taconic to ForTrps CamLeJ
 FUIMANO, Talani (0369) FMFPac to 1stMarDiv
 FULL, Joseph E (1833) HQMC to CamLeJ
 GADDOY Jr., Raymond (1833) 9th MCRD Chicago to 1stMarDiv
 GARR, Edward (0369) 2dMarDiv to MD NRC NB Portsmouth
 GARRETT, Thomas D (0369) 2dMarDiv to MB NRC Portsmouth
 GATTIS, Robert A (0369) 2dMarDiv to MB NGF WashDC
 GAYTON, Edward R (0369) MB NAS Corpus Christi to 1stMarDiv
 GEISEL, Donald V (0811) 2dMarDiv to MCB CamPen FFT
 GIBBERT, Charles E (3361) MarCor-ColdWeaTraCen Bridgeport to MCAAS Mojave
 GILBERT, William E (0211) 3dMarDiv to MCAS CherPt
 GILBERT, William S (0141) MARTD MARTC NAS Columbus Ohio to ForTrps CamLeJ
 GILBRETH, Johnie H (0369) 3dMarDiv to 1stMarDiv
 GODSIL, Richard L (0369) 5th MCRRD WashDC to MCRDep SDiego
 GOODMAN, Edward (0141) 1stMarDiv to MCAS El Toro
 GRAHAM, Robert E (3531) MCSC Barstow to MCAS Kaneohe Bay
 GREEN, James E (3071) 1stMAW to New River to 3371 1stMarDiv
 GREENE, Durward L (371) 1stMarDiv to MarColdWeaTraCen Bridgeport Calif
 GRIFFIN, Kevin J (0349) 1stServBn Memphis to 2dMarDiv
 GRIFFITH Jr., Glenn S (6441) MCAF New River to MAD NATTC Memphis
 GRODS, David A (0369) 2dMarDiv to MCS Quant
 GROVER, Ralph H (4631) MB Lake MeadB Las Vegas to MB Pearl
 GUSTAFSON, Harold J (6613) 1stMAW to MAD NATTC Memphis
 GUYER, Jerome T (09) MB NGF WashDC to 2dMarDiv
 HALL, John L (1316) MCSC Barstow to MCAS El Toro FFT
 HALL, Thomas W (0761) ForTrps FMFLant to ForTrps 29 Palms
 HALLMARK, William C (6441) AirFMFPac to MAD NATTC Memphis
 HANDESON, Kenneth R (3041) 2d75mmAASty Waco Tex to 1stMarDiv
 HANNA Jr., William J (0161) 1stMarDiv to ForTrps 29 Palms
 HARKINS, Jim "W" (1316) MB WashDC to MCB CamPen FFT
 HARLAN, Herman (0811) MCRDep PI to MCB CamPen FFT
 HARRELL, Thomas L (2631) MCRDep SDiego to 1stMarDiv
 HARRIS, James H (0369) LanForTraU-Little Creek to MCB CamPen FFT
 HARRISON, Eugene K (0111) 1stMAW to MCAS CherPt
 HART, Russell K (1811) 6th MCRRD Atlanta to 2dMarDiv
 HARTILL, George J (6511) MAD NATTC Jax to NAAS Edneton
 HAY, Forrest W (1341) 1stMAW to MCAS CherPt



HEETER, Denny L (3041) 81st Spl Inf Co
Springfield Ill to MarCorSupActy
Philadelphia

HEMPEL, Clarence W (1811) MB NAD
McAlester Okla to 2dMarDiv

HENDERSON, Robert L (6441) 1stMAW
MAD NATTC Memphis

HESNER, Harold D (0369) 2dMarDiv to
MB NGF WashDC

HEURING, Richard S (1831) MCRDep
SDiego to MCB CamPen FFT

HINKLE Jr., William R (2771) FMF-
Lant to 2dMarDiv

HITCHCOCK, Gene R (6511) MARTD
WARTO Birmingham to NAS Memphis

HITZFELD, Floyd L (0369) 2dMarDiv
to MCS Quant

HOFFMAN, George W (3041) 77th Spl-
InfCo Zanesville Ohio to MCB Cam-
Pen FFT

HOHL, Harvey A (1169) 1stMarDiv to
MCAS El Toro FFT

HOLCOMB, Ben T (4671) LanForTraU-
Lant Little Creek to MCRDep PI

HOLLEY, Luther J (2631) MCRDep
SDiego to 1stMarDiv

HOPKINS, Truman L (3261) 2dMarDiv
to MCB CamPen FFT

HUDNELL, Bill E (0369) FMFPac to
2dMarDiv

HUGGINS Jr., Ray F (6441) AirFMF-
Pac to MAD NATTC Memphis

HUNTER Jr., Lester F (3061) MCSC
Barstow to MCB CamPen FFT

IMEL, Richard A (6441) 1stMAW to
MAD NATTC Memphis

INMAN, Pat J (0369) MB NAD Mc-
Alester Okla to 1stMarDiv

JACKS, Yel (0369) 3dMarDiv to MCB
CamPen

JARABEK, John J (2111) LanForTraU-
Lant Little Creek to MCB CamPen
FFT

JESSE, Clyde A (3071) 1stMAW to
MCAS El Toro

JIM, Wilson (0369) MB NGF WashDC
to 2MarDiv

JOHNSON, Raymond E (0141) MCS
Quant to MCB CamPen FFT

JOHNSON, William A (3041) 4th Spl-
InfCo Brooklyn to 1st MCRRD Garden
City NY

JOLLEY, Henry R (0811) ForTrps FMF-
Pac to 1stMarBrig

JONES Jr., Charles N (3041) 15th-
SplInfCo Dearborn Mich to MCSC
Albany Ga

JONES, Charles T (3537) MCSC Barstow
to MCB CamPen

JONES Jr., Floyd B (1861) ForTrps
FMFPac to MCB CamPen FFT

JONES, George H (0369) MCB CamLej
to MCS Quant

JONES, Lloyd E (0141) 1stMAW to MB
NOTS China Lake Calif

JOYCE, Robert E (3071) 1stMarDiv to
1stMarBrig

JUDD, Frederick T (0369) MB NSA Ft
Meade Md to MCB CamPen FFT

KAMAU, Walter K (6511) 1stMAW to
MAD NATTC Jax

KEENUN, James W (0231) 3dMarDiv to
MCAS CherPt

KEITH, Okey T (6431) MCAF New
River to MCRDep PI

KELLENBERGER, Harry N (2511) 1st-
MAW to ForTrps CamLej

KELLER, David R (0141) HQMC to
MCB CamPen FFT

KELSO, Clarence W (3411) MCAS El
Toro to MCAS El Toro FFT

KENDRICK, Robert C (2533) 1stMAW
to 1stMarDiv

KILEFNER, Frank W (0141) 4th
MCRRD Philadelphia to MCB CamPen
FFT

KIMBRELL, Eversome E (3031) 1stMAW
to MCSC Albany Ga

KING, Jimmie L (0141) MB Pearl to
2dMarDiv

KING, William D (5541) MCB 29 Palms
to NavSchoolMusic WashDC

KINNEY, Vernon C (1833) 1stMarBrig to
ForTrps CamLej

KLINE, George V (3041) 62d SplInfCo
Harrisburg Pa to MCSC Albany Ga

KLOUBEK, Lawrence D (1811) MCRDep
SDiego to MCRDep PI

KNUTH, Eugene C (1371) 3dMarDiv to
MCAS CherPt

KOPPERSMITH, William G (3371) MCB
CamLej to 1stMarBrig

KOWALSKI, Henry W (3041) 75th Spl-
InfCo Portsmouth Ohio to ForTrps
CamLej

LA BOUNTY, Norman F (0141) 2d-
MarDiv to MCB CamPen FFT

LAMBIASI, Louis C (3041) 60th SplInf-
Co Owensboro Ky to MCB CamPen
FFT

LAURENT, Girard P (5593) 3dMarDiv to
MB NB Brooklyn

LAWRENCE Jr., James M (1371) 1st-
MAW to MCAS El Toro

LAWS, Leroy D (3537) 3dMarDiv to
1stMarDiv

LEHMAN, Charles (2511) MCRDep
SDiego to 1stMarDiv

LEMEROND, Francis R (6511) 1stMar-
Brig to MCAS El Toro

LEWIS Jr., Albert (3041) 1stMarDiv to
MCAF Santa Ana

LEWIS, James W (0811) MCRDep PI to
MCB CamPen FFT

LLOYD, Donald C (1121) 1stMAW to
1stMarDiv

LOCHART, Chester A (3516) 3dMarDiv
to MCAS El Toro

LONG, Clayton H (0369) FMFPac to
2dMarDiv

MACK, LeRoy A (3049) 1stMarBrig to
MCB CamLej

MAGEE, Charles H (3041) 68th SplInfCo
Camden NJ to MCSC Albany Ga

MAHONEY, Bernard R (0369) MB NB
Philadelphia to MCB CamPen FFT

MAHONEY, Donald H (0141) MCS
Quant to 9th MCRRD Chicago

MAJOY, Ernest C (6511) MAG-31 to
2dMarDiv

MALONE, Noel L (1121) 1stMAW to
ForTrps CamLej

MARTIN, Eugene C (0369) MB NAD
Oahu TH to 1stMarDiv

MARTINEZ, David (0369) 1stMarDiv to
MB NAD Hawthorne Nevada

MASH, Arvel G (0369) MB NGF Wash-
DC to 2dMarDiv

MAYNARD, Paul A (0369) MB NAD
Oahu to 1stMarDiv

MC BURNEY, Carl M (3071) AirFMF-
Pac to MCAS El Toro FFT

MC CARTY, Gerald P (3026) 51st Spl-
InfCo Flint Mich to MCAS El Toro
FFT

MC CLURE, Harry J (6442) AirFMF-
Pac to MAD NATTC Memphis

MCDANIEL, Charlie C (0369) MCRDep
PI to 2dMarDiv

MC GEHEE, Thomas O (0369) 1stMarDiv
to MCRDep PI

MC GONAGLE, Walter L (3416) 1st-
MAW to 1stMarDiv

MC GOWAN, Joseph (0231) MARTD
MARTC NAS Seattle Wash to MCB
CamPen FFT

MC KELLAR, Robert L (5591) 2dMarDiv
to FMFPac Oahu

MC NAMARA, Earl C (5711) 1stMAW to
1stMarDiv

MC VEY, Ronald L (0369) 1stMAW to
MB NGF WashDC

MEFFORD, John R (6715) 1stMAW to
NAAS Edenton

MELCHERT Jr., Antone (2511) 1stMAW
to ForTrps CamLej

MELING, Gifford L (0141) 1stMarBrig
to MCB CamPen

MELVIN, Freddie (1371) 3dMarDiv to
1stMarDiv

MENDON Jr., Walter J (5711) MCAS
El Toro to 1stMarDiv

MERIDITH, Billie D (2111) MCS Quant
to MCSC Albany Ga

MERRITT, Richard C (0811) 3dMarDiv
to 2dMarDiv

MILLER, Richard G (2111) 9th MCRRD
Chicago to 2dMarDiv

MISER Jr., William (6412) 1stMAW
to MCAS CherPt

MOSLEY, Lawrence J (3051) ForTrps
FMFPac to MCB CamPen FFT

MITCHELL, Earl M (6511) 1stMAW to
MAD NATTC Jax

MODLING, Jessie L (0369) 2dMarDiv
to MCS Quant

MOKULEHU Jr., Victor K (6511) 1st-
MarBrig to MAD NATTC Jax

MONTGOMERY, Robert L (6431) Air-
FMFPac to MAD NATTC Jax

MORRIS, Charles A (0231) 1stMarBrig
to 2dMarDiv

MOULICO, Raymond J (3261) 1st
MCRRD Garden City NY to MCB
CamPen FFT

MOVE, Theodore A (0369) 2dMarDiv to
MB NGF WashDC

MURRAY, Edward J (4631) MCSC Bar-
stow to MB Pearl

MURRAY, Richard E (3531) 2dMarDiv
to MCB CamPen

MYERS, Robert D (3531) 1stMarDiv to
MCB CamPen FFT

MYSLINSKI, Edward J (1833) ForTrps
FMFLant to MCS Quant

NICOLS, Ralph E (2531) 1stMAW to
2dMarDiv

NORRIS, Gleason C (0369) 1stMarDiv
to MB NB Subic Bay

O'BRIEN Jr., Joseph F (3516) 2dMarDiv
to MCAS El Toro FFT

O'CALLAGHAN, John D (0369) 3dMar-
Div to 1stMarDiv

O'KEEFE, Walter H (3531) 9th MCRRD
Chicago to MCB CamPen

OLIVER, James C (3051) MCB CamPen
to MCSC Albany Ga

OLMSTED, Howard W (6413) 1stMAW
to MCAS CherPt

OLSSON, Victor L (3441) MB NB
Bremerton to 1stMarDiv

OVERVOLD, Edward D (3531) 3dMar-
Div to MB WashDC

OXLEY, John F (0369) 2dMarDiv to
MCS Quant

PEARCE, Robert H (0141) 23d RNC
Lewisston Me to MCB CamPen FFT

PEARSON, Roosevelt (3371) 2dMAW to
MCB CamPen FFT

PEDERSON, Richard C (6614) MAD
NATTC Jax to MCAS El Toro FFT

PENNINGTON, Stanley E (1861) For-
Trps FMFLant to MCB CamPen FFT

PERRY, Ronald L (3531) MCRDep
SDiego to 1stMarDiv

PETERSON, Earl W (2171) ForTrps
FMFPac to MCB CamPen FFT

PIERSE, Donald E (6613) 1stMAW to
MAD NATTC Memphis

PITCHER, John R (0369) 2dMarDiv to
MD NRC Portsmouth NH

PLATNICO, Edmund R (4029) MCSC
Barstow to MCB CamPen

POWELL, Francis J (3041) 1stMar-
Brig to MCSC Albany Ga

PRENTISS, Monroe (0369) 2dMarDiv to
MCS Quant

PRIMROSE, Richard T (2161) MCS
Quant to MCB CamPen FFT

PRICE, Mack E (6413) MARTD
MARTC Birmingham to MCAS CherPt

PRINGLE, Charles E (0369) MD NRC
MB Portsmouth to 2d Mar Div

PRITCHARD, William R (6441) 1st-
MAW to MAD NATTC Memphis

PRUITT, Robert C (3371) 2dMarDiv to
MB WashDC

PUGH, Horace N (6431) MAD NATTC
Jax to MARTD MARTC NAS Colum-
bus Ohio

RABY, Cecil E (6511) MAD NATTC Jax
to MCRDep PI

RAINHOLD, Paul A (2721) MCRDep
SDiego to MCB 29 Palms

RANDALL Jr., Elsemere (0811) MCS
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END

DI WIFE

[continued from page 39]

visit her son who was a recruit at Parris Island. Rosemarie, in a friendly way, asked what platoon he was in as perhaps her husband could help locate him. "What does your husband do?" inquired the lady. "He's a drill instructor," said Rosemarie. The reply which immediately ended the conversation was a shocked "Oh!"

Infrequent incidents such as these serve to constantly remind the DI wife of her unique status in the world of Corps affairs. A good sense of humor is the best armament a wife can have to keep these happenings from getting under the skin.

Being able to laugh things off helps getting along in San Diego, too, Jean says. Particularly when your husband is away from home for days and when he does make muster, he's likely to be late. As Jean puts it, "he takes in all the hamburger and hot dog meals, but is always late for the dinners I start preparing at noon."

Jean, a pert, trim brunette with a ready smile, is from Norfolk, Virginia. Her long striding husband comes from East Dubuque, Ill. They live in one of the duplexes across the street from the

base with their three small girls, Vicky, 6, Kathy, 4, and 2-year-old Gina.

The average frivolous day taken from the diary of a DI's wife at San Diego runs like this:

MORNING

Breakfast in the dark hours; second chow for kiddies; senior girl off to school; two youngest out to play, argue, or harass mommy as the mood hits them; lunch.

AFTERNOON

Repeat of morning schedule while mommy answers phone, sews, washes dishes, etc.

EVENING

Big night — the DI is home; enters at 1700; states he is bushed at 1701; asleep on divan 1703; dinner; DI hears day's troubles, promises to fix kitchen drain; lauds kiddies for sundry efforts; leaves table to watch TV; immediately falls asleep on couch again; taps; wake DI; tell him it's bedtime; he says he has to check platoon; does so after changing uniform, shining shoes and brass; home 20 minutes later, again promises to take family out on the town "one of these days."

If the children wonder why Daddy doesn't skip around the house after a joyous nine hours on the grinder across the street, they don't make any obvious comments. When Jean is worrying the most about the kiddies' psyches suffering from not seeing enough of Dad, they will reassure her in their own candid ways. In a chain store recently a matron asked the four-year-old if Daddy was in the service. "No," she quipped, "my Daddy is a Marine."

Rosemarie agrees with Jean that DI duty can be rough on the youngsters. "You have to be both mother and father to the kids most of the time," she says. "In fact it is like entertaining company when Tom is home for dinner." When her husband is not on deck, Rosemarie turns to with the kiddie-type games. Often she piles the youngsters in the car and they take off for the base movie. The camaraderie of the DI wives whose husbands are all involved with their platoons, is a helpful factor at Parris Island. Rosemarie says they stage many hilarious get-togethers when the platoons are on the march.

Housing is a problem at PI. With the greater part of their two-year stint behind them, the Dempseys are still not crowding the top of the base housing list. Rosemarie argues that DIs should get housing on the base since their hours are both long and unpredictable. She advocates wives study how to make home repairs. You have to turn to yourself on most of the maintenance jobs, unless you have a handy six-year-old like Thomas who is learning his way around with a screwdriver.

Jean and Rosemarie feel the job of wife of a DI is an important one. You need stamina, and it is a big challenge. Perhaps there is no other job in the Corps where the wife can feel that she is making such a definite contribution. The Corps recognizes this. When TSgt. House and TSgt. Dempsey were selected as "Distinguished DIs," the wives were both asked along to visit the Commandant and his staff at Marine Corps Headquarters in Washington. Before that, Jean was invited to the Second Marine Division Reunion in Detroit where her husband was honored as "Outstanding DI of the Year."

Recognition that the wife plays an important roll in the scheme of things at the recruit depot eases off the problems of a DI wife. And though a little schooling in the special problems would be helpful, any Marine wife can take a DI duty tour if she has perseverance, a sense of humor, and a sunny disposition. Most wives do, of course, but DI wives have the best opportunity to put these qualities into constant practice.

END



"You're being relieved from mess duty!"

Leatherneck Magazine

SOUND OFF

[continued from page 85]

WHAT'S IN A NAME?

Dear Sir:

For the curiosity of myself and other Marines, can you tell us if there is anyone in the Marine Corps, past or present, who has a shorter last name than I have and without a vowel?

A couple of incidents have happened when I was told that I was not to use my "initials" when I signed the pay roster. Usually, my liberty card, service record book or anything that is filed alphabetically is misplaced. I believe I do have an unusual last name?

Sgt. Lawrence NG
MABS-11, MAG-11

First Marine Aircraft Wing
c/o FPO, San Francisco, Calif.

● We agree with you Sgt. NG. It looks like we'll have to wait until we hear from some of our readers to give you a close comparison.—Ed.

1910 NATIONAL MATCHES

Dear Sir:

I have enjoyed looking over the photos of rifle teams, and other shooters in the November *Leatherneck*. I recognized a good many old friends. I am going to keep this copy among my Marine Corps mementos.

I have photos of the 1910 and 1911 rifle teams, which I would be glad to send you if you would like to have them for insertion in some future copy of the *Leatherneck*. I believe the 1910 team was the team which won and lost the National Matches. They won it on points and then lost it thru an error by one of our Marines.

At the 600-yard line a Marine with a telescope was behind one of the shooters and when the man fired the first shot, the man with the telescope shouted "GOOD!" An Army man who was range officer at that point heard the "GOOD" and he reported it after the match as coaching and coaching wasn't permitted during the match.

The situation was thrashed out by the range officials who decided that the first place be given to the U. S. Cavalry team who were in second place. The Cavalry Team protested stating they did not want it, and that the Marines who earned it should have it. The decision of the officials was not changed.

The Cavalry Team had to accept it, but they would not keep the money prize that went with it, so the Cavalry

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 94)

WHICH ONE?

by
GORDON
BESS



... Just got discharged ...



... Is going to get the B.A.R. ...



... Had guard duty Christmas Eve ...

Leatherneck Magazine

IF I WERE COMMANDANT

Checks for \$25.00 have been mailed to the writers of the letters which appear on these pages. Leatherneck will continue to print—and pay for—ideas expressed by readers who have sincere constructive suggestions for a better Corps. If you were Commandant, what would you do? Your answer may bring you a check. Write your suggestions in the form of a double-spaced typewritten letter of not more than 300 words, and mail to Leatherneck, P. O. Box 1918, Washington 13, D. C. Be sure to include your name, rank, and service number.

Dear Sir:

If I were Commandant, I would kill the "Original" monster! Have you ever heard these plaintive cries: "Don't forget the original!" — "Did you see the original?" — "Did you have the boss sign the original?" Familiar? In any case, let me explain.

A cursory look at Chapter 22 Marine Corps Manual, Chapter 8 of the Staff Manual and Marine Corps Order 5215.1 Ch 3 indicates that all routine orders, regulations, bulletins and combat orders are, with few exceptions, prepared identically. They all have one thing in common—the ending. This composes of the signature section, distribution formula and authentication section. The preparation of the ending is simple, however, because of two or three "weasel words" found in the instructions exceptions are permitted. Today the exceptions are commonplace rather than exceptions. "Give 'em an inch and they'll take a mile," fits to a T. For the convenience of the signers—everything authenticated. This, unbeknownst to the authenticator perhaps, is a costly process.

Our instructions on the preparation of these official documents state that the authentication section is not required if one of the three top executives in an organization or activity sign in the signature section. Furthermore, the adjutant may sign in their absence. Exceptions to this rule are few. Authentication of a document is a provision made to take care of cited exceptions.

Yet in 99 out of 100 cases an additional (7) seven lines of typing are

added to every document—the authentication section. In the preparation of 100 such documents more than 12,000 sheets (24 reams) of paper would be distributed in the course of one year—and each sheet would bear

ORIGINAL
ORIGINAL
ORIGINAL

nothing but these seven lines of typing—the authentication section. This estimate is made at the commanding general level—what would an estimate of the paper used for this same purpose by subordinate activities total?

Why, you ask, do they authenticate these documents? Here are a few reasons given:

1. Why not? It's permissible.
2. Duplicate originals are not acceptable for file. Then too, if a commander signs the duplicating medium (stencil, duplimat, ditto master, etc.) thus permitting his signature to be reproduced on the copies, he still must sign the same order again. The duplicated signature must be removed from one of the copies reproduced (Now we begin to look for the "original") to permit application of a pen and ink signed copy for file. Also worthy of note is that the removal of this signature is an additional chore for the operator of the duplicating

machine and involves waste of paper and materials in accomplishment.

3. According to one adjutant, many commanders insist on the authentication section's completion before they review a document for approval. Why? It is the traditional thing to do—an accepted exception.

Is there a solution to the problem? I believe so. With the advent of the Manual for Court-Martial, 1951, it appears that a pen and ink signed original is not a requirement. Paragraph 143 of that publication indicates that a duplicate original is equally admissible in courts-martial as a pen and ink signed original. (Where else would the authenticity of a document have to be proved?) A duplicate original is defined as a copy of an original, including relevant signatures, made by photographic or other modern duplicating processes.

In a modest effort to search the records I have not been able to find any directive in Navy or Marine Corps regulations that requires a pen and ink signed original, nor has anyone been able to produce such a directive. If I were Commandant, I would direct that a study be made to examine the facts outlined above. Who knows, we might dispose of the original monster and save time, money and confusion in the process. There is little or no doubt but that our instructions could be modified to prohibit the excessive exceptions to the exception permitting authentication.

Capt. R. W. Crook
055452

Dear Sir:

If I were Commandant, I would promulgate instructions, which would be applicable to those who are eligible for dependents' travel and dislocation allowance, that upon transfer:

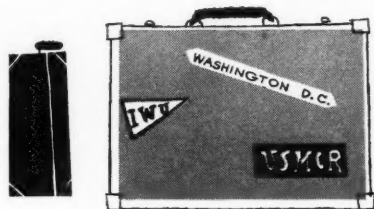
(1) authorize issuance of Page 21 of the SRB along with the pay card, or;

(2) insert a paragraph in the basic orders indicating the location and the amount of dependents travel and dislocation allowance last paid from, or;

(3) accomplish the information of sub-paragraph (2) with an endorsement.

This would reduce the delay in payment to the individual upon arrival at his new duty station. As an example, in the case of a student who is transferred from Treasure Island, San Francisco to San Diego, with only two days travel authorized, he sometimes arrives five to 10 days prior to his SRB because of the delay in the mail. In many cases this causes undue hardship on the individual, when shortage of funds exists, in trying to secure adequate housing for his dependents.

MSgt. A. De Lorenzo
508237



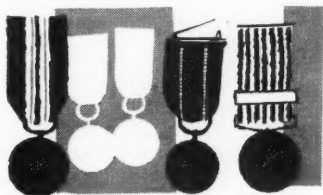
Dear Sir:

If I were Commandant, I would order that a program similar to that of "Symposium II" be adopted in the Marine Reserve program. Sending representatives to Washington, D. C., as was done with the Regulars, would not be practical with the Reservists for several reasons, but a program could be inaugurated wherein each squadron or ground unit would have the opportunity to draw up a list of recommendations and submit them to their respective headquarters for consideration. Because the air and ground units have different headquarters and face, in many ways, dissimilar problems, I believe it essential that these two branches conduct their own program independent of one another.

Such a program could be set up as follows:

A final screening board of a size to be determined by the commanding general and composed of men personally selected by him would be established at Reserve Headquarters; this board would issue directives to all organizations requesting them to submit their recommendations. On the squadron or unit level, the commanding officer would request all hands to turn in their suggestions in writing to him and, at the same time, set up a screening board consisting of five of the top Staff NCOs in the organization. This board would select from the recommendations submitted those of such merit as to warrant further consideration and present them to their C.O. for final approval. Those approved would then be sent to the Headquarters screening board as directed. This board would carefully study the recommendations received and submit to the commanding general those of merit which could be practically and beneficially applied to the Reserve program.

MSgt. R. D. Blomgren
837841



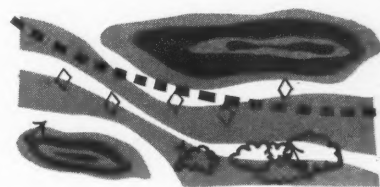
Dear Sir:

In attending a Marine Corps function such as the Birthday Ball at Headquarters Marine Corps, I've always felt like a "country cousin" when I see Headquarters personnel wearing the medals they rate, while I attend wearing ribbons. There are probably many in the Marine Corps like myself who rate and have applied for medals through proper channels, but have not received them due to, "Existing stocks are not sufficient for issue at this time."

Therefore, if I were Commandant I would authorize the Exchanges throughout the Marine Corps to sell Campaign and Service Medals to personnel who are authorized to wear them. Many of us in the field take enough pride in the wearing of our uniforms to want them as professionally and socially correct as possible, and would willingly buy the Campaign and Service Medals we rate, if

the opportunity were provided. The chance of these medals being purchased by personnel who do not rate them would be no greater than for the ribbons which are already sold in the Exchanges. I would still maintain control of Individual Decorations and Awards through the Board of Decorations and Awards, at Headquarters Marine Corps.

SSgt. Bruce K. Benner
374917



Dear Sir:

If I were Commandant, I would do away with 0351, 0331, and 0341 MOSs and make every man in the line company, below the rank of sergeant, 0311 or 0300. Most Marines who had served with line companies overseas or in the States for two or more years were put in rifle platoons and served most of their time with the same platoon, and did not have the opportunity to work with other weapons of the company.

Instructions were so simple that most of the men didn't get anything out of them. The same goes for men on weapons who never work with others or get any platoon, squad or fire team tactics.

Many times men from line companies have been asked questions about weapons of the company and have had to answer that they didn't know, or had never worked with them.

This was prevalent in Korea and other combat areas.

My idea of breaking the monotony of a rifle company is to break the training down into quarterly periods, rotating men from rifle platoons to each weapons platoon of the company. Doing this will not only break the monotony of platoon, squad and fire team tactics, but it will also give S-3 a more complete and better training schedule to work with and more knowledge for men being tested for promotion.

Sgt. L. Ferris
317712
END

SOUND OFF

[continued from page 91]

purchased what was known as the Cavalry Trophy to be presented annually to the Marine making the highest score in the National Match. A medal was also given to the winner. I believe this is a correct report of that match.

The Marine who hollered "GOOD" just forgot himself by saying it, and the poor fellow was very downhearted afterwards. He really was a good man and every member of the team tried to console him. He is now deceased so we will not mention his name.

A good many members of our 1910 team have gone to their eternal home, but I believe 1st Lt. W. Dulty Smith and 1st Sgt. Czegke are still around somewhere and could corroborate this statement.

The U. S. Cavalry were surely good friends and co-workers with the Marines. I suppose the Cavalry Trophy is still among our trophies. I have not heard it mentioned in recent years.

Capt. Thomas F. Joyce, USMC,
(Ret'd)

Occoquan, Va.

● Many thanks for your interesting

first-hand account of the 1910 National Rifle Matches. The Marksmanship Branch, HQMC, said the cup is still among our trophies and is now called the Appreciation Cup. It is awarded at the National Matches to the high Marine competitor in the President's Match and was first presented in 1913 by the U. S. Army Cavalry.

SSgt. Michael Pietroforte, MCRD, San Diego, Calif., won the 1957 Service Rifle championship at Camp Perry and took the cup with a record of 145 including 15-Vs.—Ed.

EXTRA BAQ

I have a monetary type problem. I was assigned to active duty as a member of the I&I Staff, U. S. Marine Corps Reserve, Waco, Texas, on September 16, 1957. Upon hearing of this assignment, I was informed that I would receive Basic Allowance for Quarters, as well as Subsistence, even though I have a "D" type allotment to my mother.

Since I have been here I have received no such pay that would constitute receipt or credit for BAQ. I have been receiving a Subsistence Allowance.

The Disbursing Office, Marine Barracks, Naval Air Station, Memphis, Tenn., informed me, since I had an allotment for quarters, previously, I would not be entitled to another such pay allowance for myself.

If this is true, I would like to know how it is deemed possible that I be expected to live comfortably, as my mother is not living with me, but is in Iowa. My interpretation is that the "D" type of allotment is for dependent(s), which is so stated on the allotment application and also on the approving document.

Sgt. F. E. Binder
I-I Staff, 2d 75-mm. AAA Batt.
USMCR

Waco, Texas

● Looks like you are out of luck for an additional BAQ. The Military Pay Record Audit Section, Disbursing Division, HQMC, said this about your request:

"Sgt. Franklin E. Binder has been receiving basic allowance for quarters for a member with dependents since 1 June 1956 thereby preventing payment of basic allowance for quarters for a member without dependents being paid concurrently.

"The Career Compensation Act of 12 October 1949 (63 Stat. 835) as amended (69 Stat. 18; 37 U. S. Code 232) prescribes a monthly basic pay for a member on the basis of the pay grade to which the member is assigned; basic allowance for quarters for a member with or without dependents. Reference para 044011 Navy Comptroller Manual."—Ed.

"MYSTERY PLANE"

Dear Sir:

Maybe it looks like I'm trying for a repeat on aircraft recognition, but in case your records do not identify it, the "Mystery Plane", page 70, November, *Leatherneck*, is a Navy-Wright Sesqui-plane, a very unusual one-of-a-kind bird.

I rather think that "early" or "middle" twenties would be closer than "late," as you have captioned it. As I recall, this airplane appeared in the 1923 or 1924 aircraft year book. I do not remember that it actually set any records.

Capt. J. M. Verdi, USMCR
MARTD, MARTC, NAS
Glenview, Ill.

● Many thanks for your background data on this rare plane. We'll keep your information in our historical files for future use.—Ed.

END

ANSWERS TO CORPS QUIZ ON PAGE 4.

- | | | | |
|--------|---------|--------|--------|
| 1. (c) | 2. (c) | 3. (b) | 4. (b) |
| 5. (c) | 6. (c) | 7. (a) | 8. (c) |
| 9. (c) | 10. (a) | | |



Leatherneck Magazine

Gyrene Gyngles



Barracks Rats

I read a poem the other day
About "brown-bagging" life.
This guy was squawking over jobs
Assigned him by his wife.

And how the duty hangs o'er him
Forever and a day,
I surely sympathize with him,
But one thing I must say:

He brought it on himself, that guy.
He should have thought of that.
He still could be, but for his choice,
A carefree "Barracks Rat."

Sgt Ralph W. Deaver

Behind the Scenes

You hear so many stories of
The making of Marines,
So I would like to give my thoughts
On what's behind the scenes.

The day he left my loving arms,
To travel to P.I.
He took with him the dreams we shared,
And so, I took the ride.

Each day he spent out in the field,
Each night in time of prayer
There was not one, but two who knelt,
For I was always there.

The mail call shout was one of joy,
I wrote things very dear,
And with each note my heart cried out,
For only him to hear.

He soon came home, so tall, so proud
With medals shining bright.
But took one off to pin on me,
For it was both our fight.

Carol O'Reilly

Memories

He stood and watched the big parade
As it passed him on the street,
And he heard the blaring of the bands
And watched the marching feet.

An ex-Marine with memories
Of days long gone before
Of friends who fought beside him
During service in the Corps.

Of islands and beach-heads
Of sleepless nights and rain,
Of hours that seemed to never end,
Of hunger and pain.

The landing craft that churned the sea
On the way to the beach,
Of airfields, hills and ridges,
That were difficult to reach . . .

An honor guard of tall Marines
Passed by the toughened vet,
And they had a look about them
That a man could not forget.

They too were like the ex-Marine
Holding memories of the past,
All had seen their share of battle
From the first down to the last.

Harry A. Koch

Tribute to David, Marine

No strains of marching music
Marked the pace of men at war
Where the trumpet's throaty warble
Was lost in battle's roar.
Still I heard the bugles playing
For a gallant young Marine
Who fought the cause of freedom
With other men in green.

No stirring martial music
Was in tribute played for him.
Just our Nation's Anthem
Preceded by our Hymn.
We sorrowed at Attention
Listening to the bugle's trill
Sound "Taps" in silver echoes.
Then all around was still.

But softly then from Heaven,
Came the strains of "Semper Paratus"
As David passed in Grand Review
Before the King on high.
The music rose in clarion
Proclaiming to the land
That this was David's tribute
As played by Heaven's band.

The drums beat with the rhythm
Of a million marching feet.
The earth around us trembled
With every cymbal beat.
I heard the lusty bellow
Of St. Michael's cadence call
As they stepped in proud formation,
Departed Marines all.

Selected by St. Peter
He'll serve forevermore
With those who died for freedom,
The elite of our Corps.
He'll have one grand reunion
With friends already there.
They'll think of us who yet must come
And for us say a prayer.

At the final roll call
I want to stand in line.
And answer to the Master
With buddies who were mine.
Side by side with David,
Just as once before,
We'll serve our hitch together
Upon that peaceful shore.

George D. Jimerson





"HELMET FOR MY PILLOW" by Robert Leckie, Random House, Inc., 457 Madison Avenue, New York 22, N. Y. Price \$3.95

THE COMBAT Marine has been the subject of many books. His actions, emotions, fears, thoughts, problems and general life have been covered endlessly, in fiction and in fact. Generals, sociologists, psychologists and just plain writers have written about the rear ranks private with great authority and learning, and few privates have ever taken the time or had any real inclination to refute them.

Now, a former private has written about himself and his "private" friends and his story is not the usual war novel or biography. Robert Leckie is a former Marine private—a rebellious Marine private—who maintained his status determinedly through three of the bloodiest campaigns in the Pacific. Along with his closest friends he visited the brig on several occasions, fought doggedly at Guadalcanal, Cape Gloucester and Peleliu, loved at the appropriate moments and spent long periods in the bored, well-worked world of the rear ranks private.

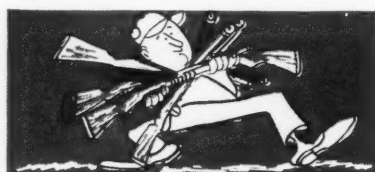
He was badgered by Major Share who confiscated his scrounged food; Lieutenant Big Picture who took his captured foot locker "for the purpose of storing the section records" but who added insult to injury by storing his personal belongings in it. He butted heads with various NCOs who were not always moved to laughter by his antics. He counseled his friends, railed against the brass, jumped ship for a last night's liberty and sometimes made such a nuisance of himself that his CO was forced to award him five days bread and water in the brig.

Yet, through it all, he maintained his sense of humor and a flowing command of the English language. His description of his officers and NCOs is not always flattering and he does them the mercy of concealing their identity with nicknames.

"Helmet For My Pillow" is not the usual war book. There is no plot as such and all the characters are delineated by nicknames, a practice which comes close to the minimum in descriptive writing. It is a philosophy as well

as an honest record of the reactions and reasonings of the Marine private who does all the boring, dirty jobs in the military. It will not appeal to all readers, especially those who see themselves sometimes mirrored.

Allen G. Mainard



"GAS, AIR, & SPRING GUNS OF THE WORLD" by W. H. B. Smith, The Military Service Publishing Co., Harrisburg, Pa. Price \$7.50

ONE OF the most recent and unusual books on "firearms" is a detailed, catalogued history of air, spring and blow guns. While these weapons shoot without powder, they are remarkably accurate and open an entirely new and inexpensive world for target shots.

W. H. B. Smith, a world-famous arms expert, compiled this professional encyclopedia for enthusiasts who wish to engage in a less expensive form of shooting. Pellet gun shooting is mushrooming into a major sport in the U.S. because it offers the shooter with no space or time for normal range-type shooting an opportunity to engage in the sport in his cellar or backyard.

This is the first American text dealing with high-power, high-precision air and gas arms—some of which actually excel over some of the finest powder cartridge arms at short range.

In addition to a remarkably accurate catalogue of these guns from every manufacturer in the world, Mr. Smith has traced the history and development of powderless arms. He gives accounts of their use in war and peace and, as a bonus, has reported on such offshoot types as "dynamite" and steam guns.

This book would be an excellent addition to any gunner's five-foot shelf. It is, to say the least, a most interesting and unusual encyclopedia.

Allen G. Mainard

"CONDITION IS RED" by A. B. "Ed" Edelmann. Pageant Press, New York Price \$3.00

"CONDITION IS RED" is more than just another war story. It is a revealing and detailed exploration of the forces that keep fear-ridden men going in the face of constant danger.

It is a sensitive probing of their romantic relationships and how they come to mean more than mere thrilling-by-night adventures when the Condition is Red.

Although not a honeyed melodramatic presentation of reality, Chief Edelmann's novel will not repel the reader because of unreal and unmitigated brutality. Rather, it is a completely true and credible story of men, Marines, at war, written with great depth and sincerity.

Edelmann wrote on the premise that for a person to fully understand the horrors of war, he must have lived through them. But, he has made a genuine effort to bring the lay reader closer to the point of understanding.

Ken Haffner was born in Germany as Hitler came into power. When his mother went to America to remarry, he joined the Nazi Youth Movement for the dashing uniform.

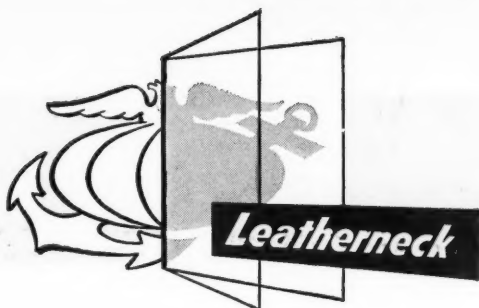
He came to this country shortly before World War II, joined the Navy, and entered the Hospital Corps. With the Seventh Marines, First Marine Division, he sailed to Samoa, where he met Anna, a beautiful German-Polynesian. In love, their plans to marry were interrupted when Haffner's outfit was ordered to Guadalcanal.

The story that follows reveals the true nature of Pacific jungle fighting, a tale of those who lived through it, and of those not so fortunate. It was written by a man who was there.

The author has permission to use the actual names of such living heroes as: Brigadier General H. H. Hanneken, USMC; Colonel O. M. Conoley, former chief of staff of the First Marine Division; and Sergeant Mitchell Paige, Medal of Honor winner, and now a lieutenant colonel in the Marine Corps.

Chief Edelmann has dedicated his book to the Navy Hospital Corpsmen of WW II.

James Jacoby



bookshop

1. MARINE OFFICER'S GUIDE. Written jointly by Lt. Gen. G. C. Thomas, Rear Adm. A. A. Ageton and Col. R. D. Heintz, Jr., this first work of its kind provides a mine of useful information for all officers and officer candidates. For junior and senior alike, it is fully as much a book for Reserve officers as for Regulars.

Price \$5.75

2. 1956 BOUND VOLUME. All twelve issues of Leatherneck for 1956 handsomely bound for permanent retention. A book that will enhance your library shelf. Each volume is \$10.00. Available with your name imprinted on the cover in gold letters. Name imprint \$1.50 extra (submit the name you wish stamped on the cover plainly printed.)

3. RECKLESS, PRIDE OF THE MARINES by Andrew Geer. The true story of the gallant horse who braved gunfire to bring ammunition to the Marines on the Korean front, written by the author of *The New Breed*.

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Discount Price \$1.50

5. LANDING OPERATIONS by Dr. Alfred Vagts. The history of landing operations from the earliest ventures of the Greeks to the epoch-making days of 1945. This work covers tactics, technique, strategy, politics and psychology.

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6. MARINE CORPS DRILL MANUAL. Just published, this easy to carry pocket-sized manual contains all the drill and ceremonial procedures for the new 13-man squad drill.

\$1.25

7. THIS IS WAR! A photo-narrative of the Marines in Korea, authored by Life photographer David Douglas Duncan. The majority of these action photos are published for the first time in this book.

Special Price—\$2.00

8. MARINE CORPS WIFE by Sally Jerome and Nancy Brinton Shea. This comprehensive handbook tells all the Marine Corps wife needs to know about the customs of the Service and the management of a Marine Corps household.

Discount Price \$3.00

9. JUDO KATAS. Written by Charles Yerkow, author of the *Modern Judo* series, this book explains for the first time the two fundamental Judo *katas*, or formal exercises in throwing and mat techniques.

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MARINE CORPS MONOGRAPHS

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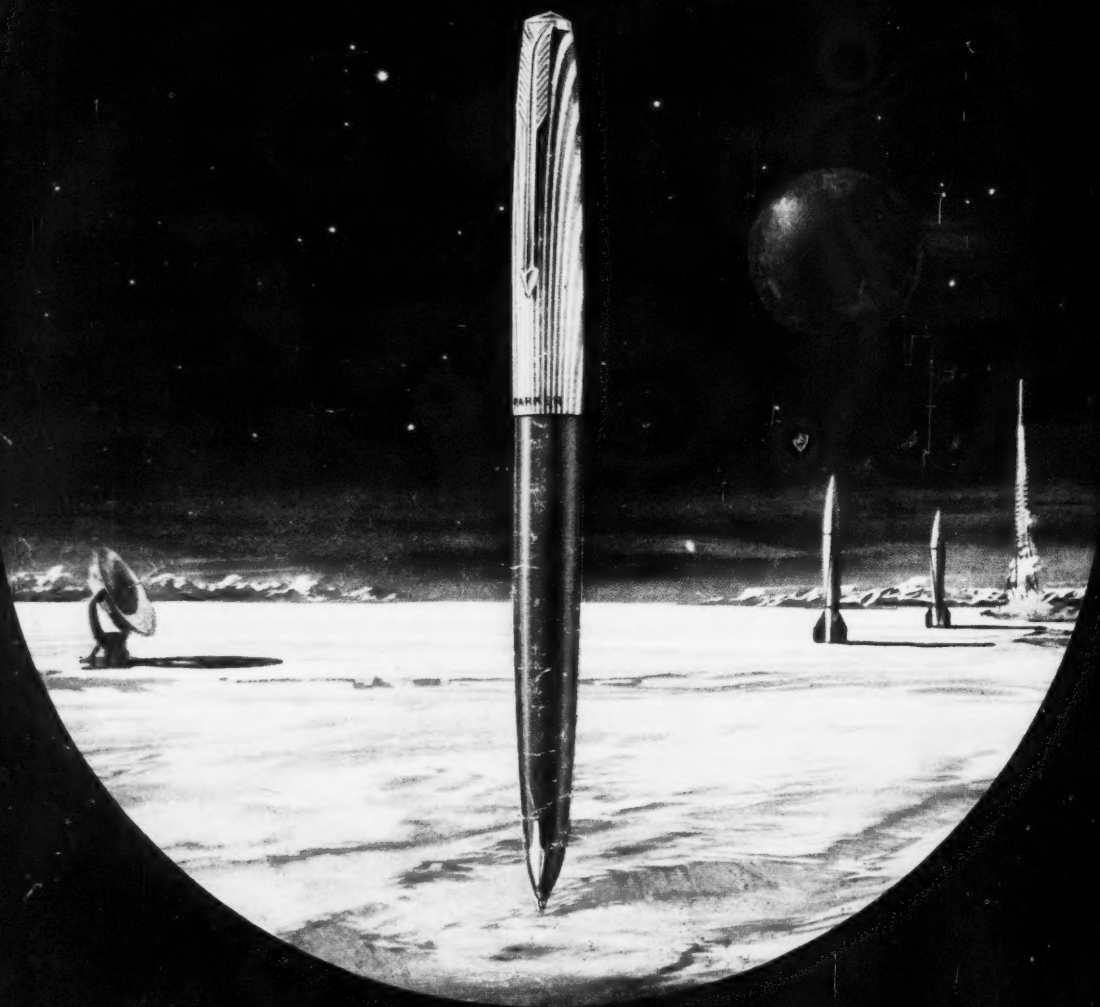
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